



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1896.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on June 4, the following were elected Fellows of the society: Mr. Frederick Ducane Godman, F.R.S., 10, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.; Mr. Edwin Kitson Clark, M.A., 13, Well Close Place, Leeds; Mr. Arthur Banks Skinner, B.A., 1, The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.; Mr. John Romilly Allen, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.; Mr. Arthur Bulleid, Glastonbury; Mr. Thomas Tylston Greg, M.A., 15, Clifford's Inn, W.C.; Mr. Edward Conder, Langston House, Charlbury, Oxon.; Mr. Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, H.B.M. Legation, Athens; Mr. Henry Charles Richards, M.P., 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Mr. Frederick James, The Museum, Maidstone; Mr. Percy Manning, Watford; Mr. Brian Piers Lascelles, M.A., The Moat, Harrow; and Sir John Henry Johnson, 17, Gordon Square, W.C.

Mr. L. A. Selby Bigge, Assistant Charity Commissioner, has been recently holding an inquiry into an ancient Oxford charity known as St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the management of which Oriel College has been concerned for some centuries. The hospital was founded by Henry I. for lepers, and by subsequent Royal ordinances was made available for infirm men of the city. In 1328, in consequence of "various improprieties" arising in its administration by negligent and bad masters, Edward III. handed the charity over with all its possessions to the newly-founded Oriel College on

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condition that the Provost and scholars of that college should find a chaplain to celebrate service at the chapel, and likewise maintenance for the eight brethren living in the hospital and others to be admitted in succession to them—viz., 9d. a week and 5s. yearly for their clothing—out of the revenues of the hospital. In the grant the King also stated his desire that the Provost and scholars might resort to the hospital, which is within two miles of the college, for purer air in times of sickness.

The facts brought out by the inquiry were that there were now only four almsmen instead of eight, that the hospital is used for farm buildings, that service is not said in the chapel, and that Oriel has ceased to appoint a chaplain. The College at present pays 9d. a week and 5s. yearly to the four existing almsmen. The lands of the hospital are of considerable value. The city council, at whose request the inquiry was held, contended that the College has used its authority over the hospital generally for the benefit of the college rather than of the hospital, and asked that Oriel shall be removed from the trusteeship of the hospital, and that the regulations governing the charity shall be so modified as to provide maintenance for the brethren to such an amount as corresponds in value at the present time to the value of 9d. in 1367.

It was argued on behalf of the city that Oriel had no beneficial interest in the charity, except to use the hospital as a sanatorium. On the part of the College, it was contended, on the other hand, that the grant of Edward III. was really made for the endowment of the college, and that they were only called upon to pay the above small sums to the almsmen. They held that the intention of the donor was that the pensions should be paid out of the annual sum of £23 os. 5d., the fee farm rent contributed by the city of Oxford. From the time of the grant the college was stated to have consistently maintained the position that it was intended to be a beneficial gift to the college, and it was submitted that this continuous practice of the college afforded the best interpretation of the meaning and intention of the charter.

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The reason why no chaplain was now appointed was because the almsmen ceased to live at the hospital in consequence of the stringency of the regulations, and services at the chapel became unnecessary. The stipend, £2 per year, had in recent years been paid to the senior Bible clerk of the college, who is an undergraduate, and consequently not in Holy Orders. The existence of only four instead of eight almsmen was due to the failure of the city council to nominate for the vacant places. In the course of the inquiry many ancient documents were referred to, and the meaning of various Latin phrases argued, Mr. W. P. Baildon, F.S.A., giving evidence.



It is, perhaps, not generally known that when, towards the close of the short reign of King William IV., a Royal Commission was issued to inquire into the ecclesiastical corporations of the cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, the Commissioners were also instructed to inquire into the condition of the ancient religious hospitals as well. Fortunately they were so fully occupied with the wealthier corporations with which they had to deal, and with which they dealt in such a drastic and mischievous fashion, that they forgot all about the hospitals. These latter still remain, therefore, in their original form, uninjured by ignorant nineteenth-century tinkering. Taking the country as a whole, there must be a great many of them, and they have escaped the attention of antiquaries. A book dealing carefully with their history and their differing constitutions should form an acceptable and useful work. Will no competent antiquary take up the subject of the Ancient Religious Hospitals of England and Wales? The best known are, of course, the house of noble poverty at St. Cross, St. Katherine's Regent's Park, and Sherburn and Greatham, in the county of Durham; but there are many others, less known, but of great interest, and with the original mediæval buildings in a very fair state of preservation, as for example St. John's at Lichfield, and the very interesting little hospital of St. Mary at Chichester. It is a matter for unfeigned thankfulness that the Royal Commissioners of 1836 forgot all about the clause of the royal mandate which

directed them to deal with these ancient, useful, and interesting foundations.



We are very glad to learn that the city of Carlisle has made a graceful recognition of the many conspicuous services which Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., has rendered to it, by presenting him with the honorary freedom of the city at a special meeting of the Town Council held for that purpose. The certificate of the honorary freedom of the city was appropriately contained in a casket of Roman oak, clasped with oxidised silver and with gold mountings, being an exact reproduction in miniature, so far as the design is concerned, of the old iron-bound muniment chest of the Corporation, which is now in Tullie House Museum. An inscription upon a gold plate sets forth that the presentation was made to Chancellor Ferguson "In recognition of his valuable services as Mayor during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and in connection with the establishment of the Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery, and Schools for Science and Art, and also in recognition of the valuable aid rendered by him to archaeological research in the North of England during the past twenty-five years." A portrait of the Chancellor, painted by Mr. Sephton, and paid for by public subscription, to be hung in Tullie House, was afterwards presented.



In commenting on the presentation the *Carlisle Journal* of June 5 observes that Chancellor Ferguson's work as an antiquary and local historian "has secured for him a national reputation, but we should say that his chief claim to our gratitude in this respect consists not so much in the actual work he has done himself, as in the manner in which, partly by the force of example, and partly by his efforts to popularize what was formerly regarded as a dry and uninteresting subject, he has succeeded in infusing a taste for antiquarian research among a wider circle of students and observers, and giving something like a co-operative and systematic character to their investigations. As Mayor, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Mr. Ferguson has held and holds a somewhat unique position, and it

may safely be said that in each office he has secured public appreciation and respect."

Those who are familiar with Chancellor Ferguson's quiet, dry, humorous methods of imparting information, will not be surprised at the speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the honour done to him. He amusingly observed: "With my natural instincts, when I heard of the honour the Corporation proposed to confer upon me I immediately began to look up what we may call Carlisle's Roll of Fame, and I found that the first batch of honorary freemen was made by the Corporation in 1687, when in one lump they made all the officers of the Garrison—Papists and Irishmen to a man, and adherents of James II.—freemen, in order that they might have votes. These freemen were the gentlemen who made a bonfire in front of the Town Hall to celebrate the expected birth of a son to James, and who, having imbibed too much, threw first their hats into the fire, then their wigs, then their coats, and finally their shirts, and then danced round the flames. Those gentlemen very shortly afterwards relieved the city of their presence; for when they heard that General Claverhouse with his forces, his infantry and cavalry were approaching, they slipped out of the city during the night and were seen no more. In the year 1689 the Corporation unanimously removed their names from the roll. Shortly afterwards I found names of men upon the roll that were rightly there. . . . Then between September, 1784, and February, 1785, they elected no fewer than 1,443 freemen, selected from the Cumberland Militia and culled from the colliers at Whitehaven, and from the peasants at "Russendale," in Westmorland; and what was thought of them in Carlisle the local poet may tell you:

Come all you men of Russendale,
With hands and hearts so stout,
Come on with me to Carlisle town,
With breeches or without.
And a-voting we will go.

For who so fit as you can be
To prop fair freedom's cause,
Who never felt the base restraint
Of honesty or laws.

And a-voting we will go.

Among those who were then made freemen

I was much surprised to find the name of no less a person than the Right Honourable William Pitt, and I have got here, on gilt-edged paper, the order of the Corporation." We are expressing the sentiments of all his fellow antiquaries in wishing that Chancellor Ferguson may be spared to enjoy his new honours during many years of health and prosperity.

Arrangements are being made for the suitable celebration of the Jubilee of the Sussex Archæological Society on July 9, 10, and 11. On Thursday evening the members and friends will dine at the Royal Pavilion at Brighton. On the following day Lewes will be visited, when the Priory and the parish churches of the town will be described by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope, J. L. André, Phillips, and Somers Clarke. Luncheon will be served in the Corn Exchange. In the afternoon the Castle will be visited and described. In the evening the members will be invited by the Mayor of Lewes to a *conversazione*, when a collection of antiquities and pictures, illustrating the history of Lewes, will be exhibited. On Saturday, July 11, the members and their friends will go into West Sussex, when probably Arundel, Amberley and Parham will be visited. A full programme will shortly be issued.

English antiquaries have enough to do in looking after the protection and due preservation of ancient buildings and other antiquities in their own country, to pay much attention to the vandalisms perpetrated abroad. Sometimes, however, some exceptionally outrageous act of the kind attracts attention, such as the recent removal from its original site of a dolmen, in order to use it as a tombstone, which occurred in France. A similar act of vulgar snobbery is now reported from Norway, where the American Consul at Bergen has purchased the exceedingly curious stavekirke belonging to the parish of Fortun, and has removed it to his garden! A few years ago one of these old wooden churches was carted off to Germany and re-erected there, and as a foreign market seemed to be opening for the sale of objects of antiquarian interest which were really and properly

accounted Norwegian national property, a stringent law was passed by the Storting, which forbade the sale or removal out of Norway from churches or other public buildings of any object of antiquarian interest or value. Unfortunately, this provision did not apply to the removal, from one part of Norway to another, of the ancient wooden churches. Hence it has been possible for the American consul to remove the old wooden church from Fortun to his garden. We will not insult our cousins across the water by saying, as people in Norway are doing, that no one but an American would have done such an act. We will content ourselves by saying that no one but a snob would have done such a deed. We hope that the Norwegian Government will interfere, and secure what remains of the ancient church for one of the museums either at Christiania, or at Bergen.



We are informed, while these pages are passing through the press, that a horde of bronze coins of the second century B.C. has been found at Santopadre, near Arpino, on the site supposed to have been occupied by Cicero's villa called Arcanum.



We have received the following prospectus of the annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute which is to be held at Canterbury under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop, from July 22 to July 29, with two additional days at Calais, Guines, and Boulogne-sur-Mer. Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes is to be president of the antiquarian section, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope of the architectural section, and Professor E. C. Clark of the historical section. The following are the arrangements made for the proceedings of the meetings: Wednesday, July 22. Reception by the Mayor in the Guildhall at noon. President's address. Luncheon. Visit to St. Augustine's College, the ruined Church of St. Pancras, and St. Martin's Church. Section in the evening.—Thursday, July 23. Drive to Fordwich. Town Hall and church. Thence to Reculver. Luncheon. Visit Roman Station and Saxon mediæval church. Herne church. Section in the evening.—Friday, July 24. By rail to Dover. The Town Hall, St.

Mary's Church and the Priory. Luncheon. The Castle, the Church of St. Mary in the Castle, and the Roman Pharos. Return by train. Section in the evening.—Saturday, July 25. Annual business meeting. Section. The Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, commonly called the Eastbridge Hospital. The church of St. Alphege. Luncheon. Drive to Chartham Church and Chilham Church and Castle.—Monday, July 27. By train to Sandwich. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. St. Peter's Church. St. Clement's Church. The Town Hall. The Barbican and Fisher Gate. Luncheon. Drive to Richborough. Thence to Ash Church and Canterbury. Section in the evening.—Tuesday, July 28. The Cathedral Church and Monastic Buildings. Section and concluding meeting in the evening.—Wednesday, July 29. By train to Lyminge. Drive to Lymington. The Church and Castle. Luncheon. The Roman Station, now known as Studfall Castle. Return to Lyminge. Visit church. By rail to Canterbury.—Thursday, July 30, and Friday, July 31. Proposed extra days. Visit to Calais, Guines, and Boulogne, under the guidance of the president of the Institute (Viscount Dillon, M.A., F.S.A.). Mr. Mill Stephenson, M.A., F.S.A., is the secretary of the meeting, and all communications connected with it should be addressed to him at 20, Hanover Square, London, W.



Mr. W. J. Kaye, of Gosberton Hall, near Spalding, is about to publish a brief history of the church and parish of Gosberton, Lincolnshire. In the Middle Ages Gosberton was a place of considerable importance, and was the residence of members of such ancient families as those of De Rye, Cust, Calverley, Calthrop, Death, Dods, Bolle, Ansell, and De La Warre; while the great William of Wykeham, Lord High Chancellor of England and Bishop of Winchester, was at one time Rector of Gosberton, as also was Richard Fleming, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxon. Much curious information has been collected with reference to the parish, which contains one of the finest village churches in Lincolnshire. Besides matter gleaned from the Parish Registers, ancient Parish Accounts and Manor Court Rolls, many documents in

the British Museum and Public Record Office, London, have been consulted by Mr. Kaye. The book, which will be freely illustrated, is to be published, by subscription, by Mr. A. Porter, bookseller, Spalding, at the moderate sum of 2s. (net), or 2s. 3d., post free.

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The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has received a very valuable gift from Miss Woodman, daughter of the late Mr. William Woodman, one of the vice-presidents of the society, consisting of the whole of her father's large collection of manuscripts and papers relating to Northumberland. By the generous gift of Dr. John Sykes, of Doncaster, the Reference department of the Leeds Public Library has become possessed of his manuscript volumes (twenty-eight in number), containing genealogical and family notes connected with Yorkshire.

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We have spoken elsewhere of the great loss which archæology, especially in the north of England, has sustained in the death of Canon Raine, and it is unnecessary to say more here. We understand that a meeting has been called to take into consideration the promotion of a public memorial to him. One suggestion as to the form which this might take, (if it should be found acceptable to his family and executors), is the purchase of his collections of manuscripts and papers relating to Durham and Yorkshire. These are distinct in character, the one made by his father relating to Durham, and the other, formed by himself, relating to Yorkshire. It is suggested that the latter might, (with the consent of his family), be appropriately placed beside the Hailstone collection in the Minster library, while the older collection formed by Dr. Raine the elder, would find an appropriate home in that city. Looking at the matter from an antiquarian standpoint, we hope that it may be possible to preserve these collections in some such manner, and make them available for public use in the way indicated. Such would, we believe, have been his own wish in the matter.

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We regret very much to have to record the death of the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.,

LL.D., which took place in Dublin on May 18. Father Murphy was one of the most distinguished of the modern school of Irish antiquaries, and was very widely respected by all classes and creeds of his fellow countrymen. His contributions to the pages of the *JOURNAL OF THE IRISH SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES* were frequent, and were always marked by their scholarly and accurate character. Dr. Murphy was one of the most prominent figures in the intellectual and literary life of Ireland, and did much to sustain the reputation of the Order to which he belonged for historical research. He was a familiar and frequent presence at the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a member, as also of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, of which he was vice-president, and of the Kildare Archæological Society, being the editor of the journal of the last-named society, which is one of the most promising of the more recently founded archæological societies. In recognition of his services to history and literature the Royal University conferred on Father Murphy the degree of Doctor of Laws.

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We have been requested to state that the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society will be held at Salisbury, July 14, 15, and 16. The general meeting will be held at the County Hotel on July 14, at 2.30, after which the Cathedral, St. Thomas's Church, and other objects of interest in Salisbury, will be inspected, and a limited number of members will visit Longford Castle. On the 15th an excursion has been arranged to Dean, Mottisfont and Romsey Abbey, Mr. E. Dokan Webb, F.S.A., acting as cicerone. On the 16th Mere and Stourton will be visited. There will be conveyances on the evenings of the 14th and 15th, at which papers on "Romsey Abbey," "The Mediæval Guilds at Salisbury," etc., will be read. The surplus proceeds of the meeting, after paying expenses, will be given to the fund for the repair of the cathedral tower and spire.



The Extinct Iron Industry of the Weald of Sussex.

By SIDNEY H. HOLLANDS.

THE modern ironmaster from the Midland or the Northern "black country" travelling south through Sussex to Brighton, Eastbourne, or Hastings, on the coast, or to any of the numerous inland health-giving Sussex towns to recuperate, is seldom aware, perhaps, that in this county he is in the ancient home of the iron-mine, the blast-furnace, the foundry, and the forge; that he is travelling over soil still richly ferruginous; that the long-famed medicinal waters of Tunbridge Wells on the Sussex border derive their chalybeate properties from those now abandoned beds and strata of iron-ore;* and that the surrounding peaceful and pastoral country was—little more than a century ago—a pandemonium of fiery industry, while the now teeming iron-smelting works of Cleveland, Lancashire, and Wales, were in a very infantile stage, and remarkably few in number.

For the Sussex furnaces the fuel was grown and made in the county, giving a livelihood to numerous charcoal-burners. Here the ore was dug and smelted; and here the iron was manufactured, both forged and cast, in a district where the only forge now to be found is that of the humble and harmless, but necessary, village blacksmith.

The environs of the Sussex villages, Ashburnham, Ardingly, Mayfield, Framfield, Heathfield, Maresfield, Waldron, Robertsbridge, Buxted, Lamberhurst, Cowden (on the Kentish border), and of the towns, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Lewes, Battle, Three Bridges, Hayward's Heath, and others, all now more or less given up to the incidents of agricultural life, were then devoted to the production and manufacture of iron, abounding with "hammers" and "furnaces."

The earliest† authentic record we have seemingly of this industry in Sussex was in the thirteenth century, in which it is stated

* Dr. Babington's analysis of this mineral water showed the presence of 1·25 per cent. of oxide of iron.

† It is known, however, that the Romans smelted iron in Sussex under the governorship of Agricola.

that in 1290 a payment was made—to one Master Henry of Lewes—for the ironwork of the monument of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey. Some years previously this same "Master Henry" had supplied ironwork for the King's chamber, wrought of Sussex iron at Lewes.

According to Camden, "Sussex is full of iron-mines everywhere, for the casting of which, there are furnaces up and down the country (county), and abundance of wood is yearly spent (for fuel), many streams of water are drawn into one channel, and a great deal of meadow-land is turned into ponds, for the driving of mills, which, beating with hammers upon the iron, fill the neighbourhood night and day with their noise."

In an inventory taken of the possessions of the Lord High Admiral Seymour on his impeachment for high treason (*temp.* Edward VI.) are included a number of "furnaces" and "forges" owned by him in the Forest of Worth, North Sussex, with the number of men who worked them.

These latter—in the archaic spelling which characterizes the whole of this curious inventory—are described respectively as "Coleyers," "Ffylers," "Gon-founders," founders and miners.

The following extract shows the warlike nature of the manufacture:

"Ffyrste, a duble ffurnace to cast ordynaunce, shotte, or rawe yron, wt. all implements, and necessities appertenynge unto the same:

"*Item.* there ys in sowes of rawe yron, cxij

"*Item.* certaine pieces of ordynaunce, that ys to say: culverens xiv.; dim-culverens xv.;

"*Item.* of shotte for the same vi tonnes v. ct.;

"*Item.* Ordynaunce caryed from thens to Southwark, and remanyeth ther as foloweth: sakers xv.; ffawcons, vj.; mynnyons ij.; and dim-culverens j.;

"*Item.* in shotte for the same delyvered at the h. std.* xiiij tonnes;

* This reads thus in the original document; the meaning is unknown.

"*Itm.* in myne, or ower at the ffurnace redye receved xvjc lode ;

"*Itm.* in myne drawen and caryed mixx. lode.

"*Itm.* in whode, viijc. corde."

Early in the sixteenth century the iron copings of old Rochester Bridge were cast at the Mayfield Furnace, and were presented to the city by Archbishop Warham, of Canterbury. This picturesque old bridge, with its numerous pointed arches, has long departed.

The first maker of cannon in Sussex was John Owen in 1535. Soon after him came Peter Baude and Ralph Hoge, who, in 1543, cast at their foundry at Buxted a curious triple cannon for Henry VIII., which is now to be seen at the Tower of London.

The ancient residence of Ralph Hoge still stands at Buxted, and is known locally as the "Hog House," bearing a rude carving of the unclean animal on the front as a rebus on the original owner's name.

It was from the Sussex furnaces that the armament was cast—both cannon and shot—for the use of the sturdy fleet of Elizabeth against the so-called invincible Armada of Spain, to their wholesome discomfiture.

Seventy years or so later these southern furnaces supplied the second Charles with cannon and shot in the troublous times when Prince Rupert, the Duke of York, and Admiral Monk thundered day after day against the fleets of the old Dutch Admirals, Van Tromp and De Ruyter, sinking some of their ships in the Medway.

Early in Elizabeth's reign* (about 1560) there were in one limited district alone, viz., the Manor of Framfield, two blast-furnaces and one forge.

By command of Queen Elizabeth, an account was taken and rendered to her in January, 1574, of all the Sussex ironworks, and the proprietors thereof.

These comprised the following names, besides about sixty others of less distinction :

* The industry reached its height towards the close of this reign, when it became so prosperous that instead of importing iron, it was exported in considerable quantities in the shape of ordnance to Spain and elsewhere. At this time the weight of some of the Sussex cannon exceeded three tons each.

"George Boleyn of Hartfield" (a branch of the Hever Castle family of that name, and consequently related to the Queen). "Sir Thos. Gresham" (of Royal Exchange celebrity), of Mayfield. "The Earl of Northumberland (Percy), of Petworth." "Lord Abergavenny, of Eridge Castle." "Sir John Pelham of Waldron and Brightling." "Sir Henry Sydney, of Robertsbridge" * (Robertsbridge Abbey). "Sir John Baker, of Withyham." "Mr. Ashburnham, of Ashburnham," † and finally Queen Elizabeth herself, who owned one furnace and one forge in Ashdown Forest, and one forge in St. Leonard's Forest.

It may be here remarked that these forests of the Weald of Sussex were then Crown lands, and of great extent. Formerly—in Anglo-Roman and Saxon times—the five forests, viz., Ashdown, St. Leonard's, Tilgate, Worth, and Waterdown, were continuous, and united in forming the vast primitive "Forest of Anderida," ‡ so named by the Roman invaders. It is again recorded that in the year 1653 there were in the Weald of Sussex twenty-seven blast-furnaces, and forty-two forges. §

Fuller—a member of the old Sussex family of that name—writing in 1662, says :

"Great is the quantity of iron made in this county, whereof much is used therein, and more exported thence into other parts of the land, and beyond the seas."

Sussex iron was of high repute, particularly that of the Holtie (near Cowden) and the Ashburnham furnaces; in fact, was accounted the finest in the world, resembling the Swedish iron of to-day in quality, and in being "charcoal iron," with its high tenacity and freedom from sulphur.

A quaint, but sufficiently intelligible statement of the smelting process then prevailing, together with a description of the blast-furnace used in the seventeenth century, is fortunately on record, having been circumstantially related by one of the ironmasters of the period to one Mr. John Ray—a

* At these works steel was manufactured.

† An ancestor of the present Lord Ashburnham.

‡ "Sylva Anderida."

§ A Mr. John Norden, writing in 1607, says : "There are, or lately were, in Sussex, neere 140 hammers and furnaces for iron."

Sussex naturalist—who carefully preserved the account in writing. He says:

"I had this account of the process from one of the chief ironmasters of Sussex, my honoured friend Walter Burrell,* of Cuckfield, Esq., deceased."

"The manner of the ironwork at the Furnace.

"The iron-'mine,' (ore) lies, sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower, in the earth from four to forty feet and upward. There are several sorts of mine: some hard, some gentle, some rich, some coarser. The ironmasters always mix different sorts of mine together, otherwise they will not melt to advantage. When the mine is brought in they take small coal (charcoal) and lay a row (layer) of it, and upon that a row of mine, and so alternately, one above another, then setting the 'coals' on fire, therewith to burn the mine (roast the ore).

"The use of this burning is to mollify it, so that it may be broke in small pieces; otherwise, if it should be put in the furnace as it comes out of the earth, it would not melt, but come away whole.

"Care must also be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will 'loop,' *i.e.*, melt and run together in a mass.

"After it is burnt, they beat it into small pieces with an iron sledge, and then put it into the furnace—which is before charged with coals—where it melts and falls into the hearth, in the space of about twelve hours, and it is then run into a sow.

"The hearth, or bottom of the furnace, is made of sandstone, also the sides round, to the height of about a yard. The rest of the furnace is lined up to the top with brick.

"When they begin upon a new furnace they put fire (into it) for a day or two before they begin to blow; then they blow gently, and increase by degrees, till they come to the height (maximum) in ten weeks or more. The hearth,† by the force of the fire continually blown, grows wider and wider, so

that at first containing as much as will make a sow of 600 or 700 pounds wt., it will at last contain as much as will make a sow of 2,000 pounds.

"The lesser pieces of 1,000 pounds and under they call pigs.

"To every load (11 qrs.) of coals (charcoal) they put a load (18 bushels) of mine.

"Every six days they call a 'founday,' in which space (time) they make eight tun of iron.

"A hearth ordinarily, if made of good stone, will last forty 'foundays,' during which time the fire is never let out."

The forge, and the process there carried out, are described as follows:

"In every forge or 'hammer' there are two fires at least, one called the 'finery,' the other the 'chafery.' At the finery, by the working of the hammer, they bring it (the pig-iron) into blooms and 'anconies,' thus:

"The sow they at first roll into the fire, and melt off a piece, about 3 qrs. cwt.,* which piece, when broken off, is called a 'loop.' This loop they take out with their shingling tongs, and beat it with sledges upon an iron plate near the fire, so that it may not fall in pieces, but be capable of being carried under the hammer, under which—they then removing it, and drawing a little water—beat it with the hammers very gently, which forces cinder and dross out of the matter; afterwards by degrees, drawing more water, they beat it thicker and stronger, till they bring it to a bloom, which is a 4-square mass about two feet long.

"This operation they call 'shingling the loop.'

"This done, they immediately return it to the 'finery'; and after two or three heats and workings, they bring it to an 'ancony,' the figure whereof is a bar, in the middle about three feet long, of the shape they intend the whole bar to be made (of it).

"At the 'chafery,' they only draw out the two ends suitable to what was drawn out in the middle at the 'finery,' and so finish the bar."

The ironmasters, engineers, and metallurgists of to-day, who, being conversant with the modern process of manufacturing wrought

* This reads thus in original document—*i.e.*, 84 lbs.

* A titled direct descendant of this gentleman still owns and resides on his Sussex estate (Knepp Castle).

† The "Catalan Forge" or "High Bloomary," was the form of iron-producer used in England prior to the introduction of the blast-furnace from the Continent early in the fifteenth century.

iron, will doubtless be considerably startled at the above primitive method in which the bloom is forged direct from the pig; while, on the other hand, several of their technical terms (which are still in use) will sound strangely familiar, e.g., "bloom," "sow," "pig," "finery," "shingling," etc.

In the year 1558 an Act was passed that timber should not be felled for fuel elsewhere in England than in Sussex and the Weald of Kent.

In 1581 a further Elizabethan Act, entitled "An Act for the preservation of tymbre in the Wildes of the counties of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey; and, for the amendment of High Waies, decayed by carriage to and fro Yron Mylles there," was passed, setting forth that: "By reason of the late erection of sundry Yron Mylles in divers places of this realm, not far distant from the City of London; or from the Downs and sea-coast of Sussex, the necessary provision of wood, as well (as) tymbre fit for building and other uses, as also all other fellable wood serving for fuel, doth daily decay and become scant, and will, in time to come, become much more scarce, by reason whereof, the prices are grown to be very great and unreasonable."*

The Act says further that:

"The occupiers of all manner of Yron Workes whatsoever, as Owners or Farmours of the same, which shall at any time hereafter carree, or cause to be caried, any coales, mine, or yron to or for anie their yron workes, for everie six loades of coale (charcoal) or one tonne of yron, shall laie down one load of sinder, gravel, stone, sande or chalke for the reparinge and amendinge of the said High Waies."

This reparation in kind was not a success, so a money payment, or toll, was substituted twelve years later of one shilling for every cartload of fuel or of mineral, and every ton of iron conveyed a mile along any roads within the county.

This statute was not repealed until the Highways Consolidation Act of George III., by which time the ironworks of Sussex were nearly extinct.

* The Lamberhurst furnace alone consumed 200,000 cords of wood annually. (This was the largest in the county.)

The Sussex roads* of the Elizabethan era, and for fully two centuries later, were notoriously and execrably bad.

Another remedial measure was to enact that: "No new ironworks be erected within twenty-two miles of London, nor within fourteen miles of the river Thames, nor in the several parts of Sussex—therein named—near the sea; neither should any wood within the limits defined, be converted to charcoal for the making of iron."

The old Sussex furnaces,† however, which were all without the above limits, remained in blast and prosperity until the beginning of the present century, from which time they rapidly declined, owing to the consumption of all the available wood fuel, and to the largely increasing use of pit-coal in Wales and the Midland district, where the comparatively small ironworks were now being developed.

In the year 1740 there were in the county of Sussex ten iron-smelting (blast) furnaces, producing collectively and annually 1,400 tons of iron. In Kent there were four that had an aggregate output of 400 tons in the year.

In that same year Staffordshire produced only 1,000 tons, and could boast of only two smelting furnaces.

The year 1790 saw the Sussex furnaces reduced to two.

In most of the Sussex furnaces wrought-iron was produced as well as castings, but the former does not appear to have been made by the "puddling" process now in general use.

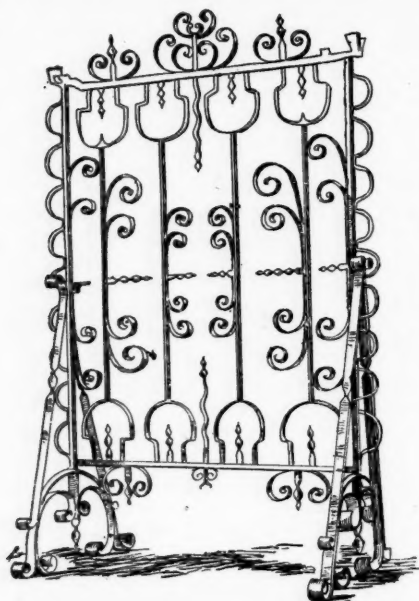
Water-power was exclusively used (besides manual labour), and the water-wheel was employed to work bellows for the blast, and in driving tilt-hammers and helves for the forge. The iron rolling-mill was not then in use (not until after 1783), so the production of bar-iron must have involved a vast deal of hammering and manipulation.

A very interesting relic of the old Southern

* It appears from incidental notices, circa 1300, that the iron made near the Sussex coast was then conveyed to London by water owing to the impassable roads.

† During the ravages of the Parliamentary Wars of the seventeenth century, the Sussex iron industry was much disturbed, and many of the works were finally destroyed at that period.

industry may be seen in the heart of the City of London, *i.e.*, in the tall massive railing which still partly environs St. Paul's



A GRILLE FORMED FROM AN IRON GATE MADE BY FULLER, OF HEATHFIELD FORGE.

Cathedral, and which was cast of Sussex iron at the Lamberhurst furnace, to the order of Sir Christopher Wren, at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

This "furnace"—which was one of the largest—was built and started by a Mr. Bengé in 1695, and soon afterwards was visited by Queen Anne and the Duke of Gloucester, who were then visiting Tunbridge Wells. From this circumstance it was thenceforth called "Gloucester Furnace."

Just as Mr. Bengé had brought it near to perfection he failed, and it was then let to Messrs. Legas and Harrison—two county gentlemen—who "carried on the work with great vigour and success," we are told, and by whom the order for the cathedral railing was executed.

An extract from the books of this "furnace" tells us that the total weight of these railings, together with the original seven massive gates, was a trifle over 200 tons, and their

cost (6d. per lb.) was no less than £11,202 os. 6d.

There are some highly ornate wrought-iron gates within the cathedral, which were fashioned at a Sussex "forge."

The site of the Lamberhurst "furnace" is about midway between the village of Lamberhurst and Bayham Abbey.

One curious use to which the Sussex iron was put was the casting of monumental or obituary slabs and tablets.*

In the parish church of Wadhurst lies buried John Legas, of Legas and Harrison before alluded to, under a large iron slab cast at his "furnace," and bearing his name, age (sixty-two), and the date 1752 inlaid with brass. Two of these slabs may also be seen in the churchyard of Cowden (the nearest village to the Holt "furnaces") covering vaults, and commemorating the names of Richard and Mary Still respectively, with the date 1726.

The oldest known monumental slab of Sussex iron is in Burwash Church. It bears the following legend, headed by an ornamental cross:

"Orate pro annema (anima) Jhone Coline"
(or Collins) This is believed to be an



IRON GATE AT NEW HOUSE, BUXTED, WITH OLIVE REBUS.

ancestor of the Sussex poet. The slab bears no date, but is of the fourteenth century.

* There are no less than thirty of these in Wadhurst Church.

In many Sussex granges and farm-houses there are still to be seen (often in daily use) carefully preserved and cherished specimens of the old Southern 'founders' art, mostly taking the form of picturesque, and sometimes grotesque, "fire-dogs," "brand-irons,"

2 shilling given to the founders for casting, —13 shillings."*

The present writer—a native of the Sussex border—has a keen and pleasurable remembrance of a picturesque old house there



FIRE-BACK AND DOGS (FROM HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE) WITH DACRE ARMS AND CREST.

or "andirons" (as they are indifferently called), and richly decorated fire-back plates.*

In a diary kept by the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horstead-Keynes from 1655-79—who certainly vies with our homely old friend, Samuel Pepys, as an eccentric diarist (and of



FIRE-BACK WITH EFFIGY OF CHARLES II.

situated, with romantic surroundings, and where he spent many happy days of his youth.

This house stood, and still stands, on the site of one of the busiest and most pros-

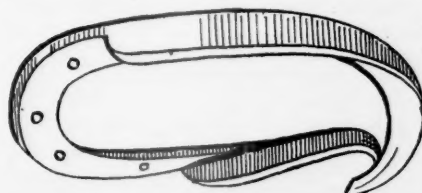


ELIZABETHAN FIRE-BACK AT BUXTED.

the same period)—the following entry occurs:

"6th May, 1658.—I payed to Ja^s. Cripps for a plate cast for my kitchen chimney weighing 100 pounds and 3 q^r. marked G. S. M. [the parson's initials]—besides

* In the museum at Brighton a particularly erratic specimen of these "fire-backs" may be seen. The device—cast in relief—portrays Europa and Jove arrayed in the highly picturesque (if anachronistic) costumes of the reign of Charles II. There is one of these cast plates hailing from Sussex in the state apartments, Windsor Castle.



HORSESHOE OF SUSSEX IRON FOUND IN RIVER OUSE AT UCKFIELD, BELIEVED TO BE ROMAN, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

perous of the "furnaces"—in this case "furnace" and "hammer," or "forge."†

Within its capacious and cosy ingles were tall and massive "dog-irons," which, despite nearly three centuries of roaring winter wood-fires and yule-logs, still bore boldly the initials "E. R." (Elizabeth Regina), and the

* From "The Sussex Archaeological Collections."

† These works were once for some time in the hands of the well-known Tichborne family, as also that of the Maryon-Wilsons (of "Charlton House").

date 1593, cast on them in relief. There were also cast plates, covering the backs of the cavernous fireplaces, and bearing elaborate florid tracery, and "cunning conceits" of the same period—all being the product of this "furnace."

At about 50 yards distant from the house lay a great boulder, or nearly globular mass of iron and slag, which must have weighed considerably more than a ton. Just within a field hard by, and dug out of the face of a sandstone bluff, or small cliff, is a goodly-sized cave, which was formerly the quarry which supplied the sandstone for building and renewal of the hearth and "boshes" of the blast-furnace.

There is a group of other similar caves, about half a mile distant, which supplied a neighbouring "furnace."

The frequent renewals found necessary in the furnaces—particularly the blast-furnaces—demanded an abundant supply of sandstone.

These caves, from first to last (according to a rough measurement and calculation by the writer), supplied not less than about 600 tons; and it is remarkable that the calculation shows an almost exactly equal quantity of stone to have been removed from the large single cave, and from the group collectively.

These figures, together with the approximate life and frequency of renewals of the furnaces indicated previously, will give some idea of the age or continuance of these particular works.

The present house, and a water-mill, situated in a leafy dell or glen, are adjacent to a beautiful expanse of water, thirty acres in extent, now famed for producing eels and pike of prodigious size, its placid surface about on a level with the eaves of the adjacent gabled roof, and its nearest verge not distant 20 yards from the same.

Near by is a weir and flood-gates, raised in winter to release the redundant water, when the lake, fed by a tributary stream, is full to overflowing, and allowing it to fall with a roar into a rocky chasm in the glen, gradually narrowing and merging into a smooth but rapid brook flowing away through the meadows to eventually join the distant Medway.

In the face of the present natural beauty

of this piece of water, it is hard to realize that it was ever artificially formed, yet such is the case.

It was made (when the ironworks were first established there) by throwing a dam, or (locally) a "bay," across a valley watered by the tributary stream before mentioned.

This lake supplied the power for blowing the furnaces in the glen hard by, and for the working of the ponderous tilt-hammers.

Now, with every trace of its former uses expunged by time and the seasons, it presents a scene of tranquil and exquisite rural beauty.

In place of a landscape shorn of most of its timber, and blackened by charcoal, clinker and ashes, illumined at night by a fierce red glare, and rendered hazy by day; of the ceaseless roar of the blast, the clanking of iron, the thud and tremor of mighty hammers, and the nameless noises of many arduous toilers; we have a verdant amphitheatre of tree-clad billowy hills, extending their abundant foliage even down to the strand of the beauteous lake they environ, and which is further graced by a broad tract of tall bulrushes, and charming water-lilies at its distant extremity, with an occasional heron wading and fishing among their stalks in the shallows, or winging his curious flight away over the hills and woods; the rustle and whisper of the wind in the tall swaying reeds, and its delightful Æolian cadences and sighing among the trees; the frequent rippling splash of leaping fish, greedily watched by the wily and resplendent kingfisher on an overhanging willow-bough.

At eventide the plaintive wail of the moorhen from her secluded nest in the reeds, heard high above the distant subdued lowing of kine; the far-off baying of a watch-dog, and the weird whispering trill of the nightjar in a neighbouring tree; over all else absolute silence reigns.

That no sense may remain ungratified, the delicious healthful scent of fir, beech, and oak woods pervades the air, together with the scarcely less fragrant wood-smoke from the house chimneys. In short, all in all, an environment calculated to wring poetry out of the most prosaic observer, where was once a fiery, a grimy, and a howling wilderness.

Of the Sussex ironmasters, those of this particular district (from about 1650 to 1800) were the Gales, the Tichbornes, and the Knights, all related by intermarriage.

The Gales, father and son, alone seem to have left any personal records. These, happily, both kept diaries, conscientiously, and carefully preserved them.

These records, though homely and quaint, are eminently interesting and instructive, both as showing the characters of the men, and throwing considerable light on their times, as well as on the subject of this article.

The elder, Leonard Gale, writes:

"I was born in the parish of Sevenoaks, in Kent, in 1620. My mother was the daughter of a very good yeoman of Chelsford." He continues pathetically: "I began life with £200, and, in two years and a half, ran out of £150 of it; not with ill-husbandage, for I laboured night and day to save what I had left to me; but bad servants and trusting was the ruin of me." It is gratifying to learn further on that father Leonard, who evidently was an estimable man, was not finally ruined, but, by laudable perseverance and pluck, retrieved his fortunes. He says: "Then I so thrived that within two years and a half more I got back all that I had lost before by the time I came to twenty-one years of age, and began to be looked upon as a thriving man, and so I was, though burdened by the free quartering of soldiers" (a burden that we moderns are happily exempt from).

At forty-six he married, and, as he writes, "chose this woman, the daughter of Mr. Johnson, and with whom I had £500, and one year's board"—a very curious provision, unhappily (for many young men of the present day) now obsolete.

He was one of a family of six, four of whom were swept off by the Great Plague of 1665; his remaining brother died at sea. He had five children, Leonard junior being the eldest. Leonard Gale, and this son and namesake, both once owned and prospered in those works (Holtye) last described.

To two of his sons (Leonard and Henry) the elder Gale gives some sound advice, which is on record, and is of interest as exhibiting another "sign of the times." He says: "Next I advise you to have a great

care of ill and debauched company; especially wicked and depraved priests, such as are at this time about me, as Lee and Troughton of Worth.

"Observe the mechanic priests, which have nothing to do but to come to Church one hour or two on a Sunday, and all the week besides they will eat and drink at such men's houses as you are,—but avoid them: Love and cherish every honest godly priest."

Addressing his son Leonard, he wrote:

"If you can get one of the Cowden Furnaces, it will be very well." This he afterwards succeeded in doing, as already mentioned.

The father died in 1690, leaving the largest share of his estate to his son Leonard, who, we are told, had been liberally educated, and was called to the Bar, but never practised.

In 1698 young Leonard purchased an estate (Crabbett) in the parish of Worth, near Three Bridges, for £8,000, taking his position among the county gentry.

He was elected a Member of Parliament for East Grinstead in 1710, and when fifty-two years of age (in 1724) "was now worth, at a reasonable computation," as he tells us, £40,667, and adds, "though I have been guilty of a great many oversights in missing good bargains, and taking bad (particularly the Mayfield estate), and not for want of care, but of understanding."

He died in 1750, and was buried in Worth Church, leaving estates of the value of about £1,100 a year, divided among his three daughters.

Leonard Gale the younger must have witnessed the approaching extinction of the iron industry in Sussex,* doomed by the failure of local fuel, and the opening up of coal-fields in Wales,† etc., in close proximity to iron-ore, to which he and his father before him owed their fortunes.

We learn that the men employed at many

* An attempt was made to find coal in Sussex in the sub-wealden boring at Netherfield, near Battle, in 1881, with a view to resuscitating the old industry. Fortunately for lovers of the picturesque, this was futile.

† Many of the Sussex ironmasters migrated to Glamorganshire on the final closing of their works in the South, but continued to use charcoal fuel for some time thereafter.

of these works—more particularly those located near the coast—were wont to combine the contraband with their legitimate business, and occasionally “run” a lucrative little cargo of “strong waters,” silks, lace, etc., all meeting with a ready sale locally for the most part.

Such names of Sussex localities as “Cinder Hill” and “Furnace Field,” at Horstead-Keynes and Chailey; “Old Furnace,” near Eridge; “Furnace Mill,” “Furnace House,” and “Hammerwood,” at Holtye; “Hugget’s Furnace,” at Hadlow Down; “Cann’s Iron,” near Holtye and East Grinstead; “Blackham,” near Hartfield; and “Ore,” near Hastings, serve to define and perpetuate a few of the sites.

The last Sussex “furnace” to finally expire was that of Ashburnham in 1828.

So ended the Southern ironworks. The ponds, lakes and streams, which provided their water-power, are now mostly turning the wheels of peaceful and picturesque water-mills, grinding corn, and providing good sport for the anglers. Their “mine-pits” are thickly wooded “fairy-dells.”

In concluding this paper, the writer wishes to express his indebtedness to the valuable and unique records of the Sussex Archaeological Society for much useful and authentic information. He also gladly tenders his thanks to the Rev. Canon Cooper, of Cuckfield, and to Charles Dawson, Esq., F.S.A., of Uckfield, for services kindly rendered.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM THE POEM OR SONG
“POLYOLBION” (TOPOGRAPHICAL), COM-
POSED BY THE SUSSEX POET, DRAYTON,
AND PUBLISHED IN 1612.*

“These forests as I say, the daughters of
the weald,
(That in their heavy breasts had long their
griefs concealed),
Foreseeing their decay each hour so fast
come on,
Under the axe’s stroke, fetched many a
grievous groan,

* This poem, as will be seen, is a species of fable in verse, in which the various forest trees are supposed to be lamenting their approaching inevitable fall (and sacrifice to Pluto).

When as the anvil’s weight, and hammer’s
dreadful sound,
E’en rent the hollow woods, and shook the
queachy ground.”

* * * * *

“These iron times breed none that mind
posterity.*

’Tis but in vain to tell what we before have
been,

Or changes of the world that we in time
have seen.

When not devising how to spend our
wealth with waste,

We to the savage swine let fall our larding
mast,

But now, alas! ourselves we have not to
sustain,

Nor can our tops suffice to shield our
roots from rain.

Jove’s oak, the war-like ash, veined elm,
the softer beech,

Short hazel, maple, plain light asp, the
bending wych,

Tough holly, and smooth birch, must alto-
gether burn.

What should the builder serve supplies
the forger’s turn,

When, under public good, base private
gain takes hold,

And we poor woful woods to ruin lastly
sold.”



Some Lincolnshire Manorial Court Rolls.

BY MISS F. PEACOCK.



MONGST the most interesting of the
records which have come down to
us from past ages must be ac-
counted Manorial Court Rolls. It
is strange that they should be so little known;
but there are few persons, excepting those
students who devote their time to tracing
local history, that seem to realize the im-
portance of these documents. It is a great

* Archbishop Parker, writing to Queen Elizabeth in 1570, says: “Sir Richard Sackville intends—as I was credibly informed—in this wood [Longbeech Wood, Westwell, Kent] to erect up certaine yron-mills *which plague*. If it shall come, I fear it will breed much grudge and desolation.”

pity that this should be so, for Court Rolls show us a glimpse of the life led by our forefathers in a way that no other records do; we see a side of village life that is not found elsewhere, and learn how justice was administered in feudal times.

It is with Court Rolls as with so much else that belongs to the past; many of them have been destroyed through ignorance, others because they contained evidence which the owners wished to remove, and more still have perished by being left to rot and decay—those slow forces of Nature which have done, and we fear are still doing, so much mischief amongst the records which remain to us. But enough are yet left for us to be able to form an idea of what village life in the Middle Ages must have been like, and especially do we see the way in which minor crimes were dealt with.

It is strange to note how the same offences occur time after time; slight and trivial things most of them seem to us, but some of them constituted a real danger to the whole community under totally different conditions of life from ours. To quote an instance which occurs in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Bottesford, Lincolnshire. We find an entry, on January 25, 1569, that one Robert Chapman was fined 1s. "*quia vxor eius dyd drye heme in a fyer chymney.*" To us it does not seem a very serious thing to dry hemp near a fire; but it was a very grave offence, and many other manorial records make mention of it.

Hemp is a highly inflammable substance, and at a time when all the houses in a village were thatched, and most of them constructed with a great deal of wood about them, the risk from fire was very great if hemp were allowed to lie about in the large open chimneys. Once let a cottage get on fire, and flakes of burning straw from the thatch would be carried to a great distance by even a slight wind; they would alight on the thatched roofs of other houses, and in a very short space of time a number of cottages would be blazing. When this happened, there was only one thing that could possibly be done to avert the calamity—active men mounted upon the roofs, and were handed up buckets of water with which they drenched the thatch so as to make it the less likely to

ignite; but even then a very slight change in the wind might carry the burning flakes in a new direction. The writer saw, only a couple of years ago, burnt straw carried more than two miles from the stack which was on fire, though there was only a gentle breeze at the time.

The Bottesford Court Rolls begin in 1547, and there seems but little doubt that all prior to this date have perished; careful search has been made for them in the Record Office and other places where it was supposed that they might be, but without success. There are several times entries of persons being fined for assaults of a slight kind, and in one case the fine imposed was very heavy, when we take into account the relative value of money in those days. William Morley was ordered to pay 3s. 6d. for assaulting and wounding Grace Howden; and at the same Court it was duly reported that one hen, valued at 2d., had come as a stray into the Manor. We are not told what her fate was—whether she was sent to the parish pound, or what became of her. It was against the rules and customs of the Manor for anyone to turn pigs into the common pasture, grazed by all the tenants of the Manor, unless their snouts had been ringed to prevent them from rooting up the grass; in 1550 Robert Cook was fined 3s. 4d. because he had done so.

Hemp seems to have been the cause of much trouble to the Manor Court, for in 1554 Richard Cave was fined 6d. because he put hemp into the common sewer. Why he did so is not clear. Almost every small landowner in this Manor and the neighbouring ones had a "hemp dyke" of his own in which to steep the hemp and flax that he grew for the purpose of making household linen, sacks, cordage, and the various other necessities of rural life; and the steeping of hemp rendered the water not only unfit for human beings to use, but cattle also refused it, and it killed the fish. Hence to put it into the common sewer—that is, the stream which watered the village, and is now known as "the beck"—was a high crime.

One is inclined to think that scolding wives must not have been altogether unknown in this little Lincolnshire village during the sixteenth century; for on June 26, 1565, an order was made, under a penalty of 10s., that

"le kuckstowle" should be made for "le scolders" before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. This manorial ducking-stool was used for scolding wives, as we shall see further on; but we have no means of knowing in what part of the Manor the sentence was carried out. There are several ponds in it that might be deemed suitable.

In April, 1573, an order was given that "no man shall feel no common braycons vnto suche tyme as the cagraves appoint a tyme, in payne of every default xij^d." At a time when there was very little straw grown in comparison to what we now have, and when much of what was grown was needed either for thatching or for food for cattle during the winter, bracken was very valuable as bedding for animals; it only grew in certain spots upon the waste, and it was necessary to take care of it.

At the Court held in October, 1574, it was ordered that every cottager in the Manor should provide four loads of turves, called "eldynge," before the feast of St. Andrew, under pain of a fine of 6s. 8d. The reason for this rule was that, if cottagers would not be at the trouble of supplying themselves with turves for fuel, they and their families must have either stolen it or been supplied by their more provident neighbours during the cold winter weather. When the days were long and bright, the rural mind did not think of fuel unless forcibly directed towards that line of contemplation; but when cold, frost, and snow came, and it was too late to get and dry turves, then they had to be supplied by others simply to keep them alive, and this was rightly felt to be a great hardship. The word "eldynge" is slowly dying out. The last person whom I ever heard use it died at the beginning of 1895, aged between eighty and ninety; but there is a proverbial saying that, when something is utterly useless, that "it is neither good for hedgestake nor elding."

In 1576 we again come across an entry regarding the ducking-stool, and this time it goes quite clearly to the point: "Item. We lye in payne that euery woman that is a scould shall eyther be sett vpon the cuckstoll & be thrise ducked in the water, or else ther husbandes to be amerced vj^s viij^d as well the one party as the others."

It is the belief of many people that sanitary precautions were altogether neglected until recent times; but nothing could be further from the truth. Manorial Courts had the power to enforce certain rules relating to these matters, and they were by no means slack in doing so. So far as we are able to judge, the worst period in English history, viewed from the sanitary point only, was the time between the Manorial Courts falling into disuse, and the glimmering dawn of that daylight which we now enjoy.

At Bottesford, in 1578, we find set down as follows: "Item. That none shall kepe any diseased horses or mares goinge of the common pastures in payne of vj^s viij^d." This was evidently meant to guard against the spread of infection. The Manor Court did not seem to be able to order the animals to be destroyed so long as they were confined to the land of their owner; but they had the right of preventing them from endangering the health, and perhaps the life, of the horses belonging to the rest of the tenants of the Manor.

Then great attention was paid to the question of drainage, and we find an order given, on October 6 of the same year, "That euery man scower his watercourses or dreans before St. Luke's day next in payne of euery default iij^s iij^d."

Almost more interesting than the Bottesford Court Rolls are these of the Manor of Scotter, a village some five miles to the southwest of it. There is evidence that, as early as A.D. 664, Scotter was part of the vast possessions of the Abbey of Medeshamstede, which was afterwards known as Peterborough. We find this from a charter of Unlfhere, King of the Mercians.* The history of Scotter can be faintly but surely traced from that date till we find it in the Norman time a Manor and a Liberty. The Manor continued to belong to the Abbey of Peterborough until the Reformation, when it was transferred to the newly-created Chapter of Peterborough, saving only for a short time which occurred during the Commonwealth. It remained attached to Peterborough until it was sold, comparatively recently, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Thus ended a connection which had lasted more than eleven hundred years.

* *Codex Dipl.*, v. 7.

The earliest of the Scotter Court Rolls that is known is dated October 10, 1519. There is a list of the suitors who were present, and of those who were fined for being absent; then comes the usual routine of manorial work, fines for assaults, and various other misdemeanours. One William Grey is presented because that he "cutted ligna vocata qwyckwoode in communi pastura." Quickwood is young thorns, and it was an offence to cut them in the common pasture. The mingling of Latin and English in this sentence is amusing, and sometimes there occurs one in which three languages are introduced, French being added.

From 1519 to 1529 there is a break in these Court Rolls, and whether they are destroyed, or whether they will be recovered at some future period, it is impossible to tell. Sanitary matters seem to have occupied this Manorial Court (1529), for there is an order fining William Ellys, who had killed a dog and left the carcass in the highroad, 4d.; and all dung and wood lying in the streets of Messingham (a village in the Manor, though not in the parish of Scotter) was ordered to be removed.

Here, again, a break in the Rolls occurs until 1548, and another from thence till the year 1553; from that time the series is fairly complete down to the middle of the eighteenth century.

In the year 1553 William Smith was fined 10s. because that he, on more than one occasion, did curse our Lady the Queen. Why he thus offended in his speech we are not told; he may have been one of those who objected to the new order of things, or possibly he was one of those persons to be found in all ages to whom any form of government is objectionable. But most likely he would pause ere he spoke disrespectfully of those in authority again, for the fine was a very heavy one, and may have been meant, not only as a punishment to the offender, but as a sign of loyalty and zeal on the part of those who inflicted it.

In 1556 there is an entry which illustrates the great care that it was necessary to bestow upon the banks of the river Trent: "first yt ys ordered that none of thynhabitantes of the towne of Eastbuterwycke shall cutt downe nor gyt no ellers nor no other woode growynge

within the commons of Messingham except yt be for the reparynge and amendinge of trent bankes onelye, vpon payne of euerybode vj^s viij^d and euerye burthynge xij^d tocies quoties."

East Butterwick, a village on the banks of the Trent, lies partly in the parish of Messingham, and partly in that of Bottesford, and the above entry refers to the belief which is yet acted upon in times of emergency—that if required in a hurry to assist in saving the banks of the river from being either overtopped by the water, or giving way under its pressure, any timber near at hand may be at once felled without leave from the owner. I have never heard of anyone objecting to such a course, but were the case to be tried, there can be but little doubt that the judgment would be given in favour of the immemorial custom. After severe and prolonged rain in the Midland counties, the Trent, when it reaches Lincolnshire, is by no means easy to deal with; it becomes a tidal river a little way above Gainsborough, when there is an immense amount of what is known as "fresh" in the stream, and this water meets the rising tide; unless the banks are kept in a proper state of repair, untold mischief may happen; and even with the greatest attention, should a high wind be blowing from the north, and thus hurry on the tide, it becomes necessary for men to be stationed at intervals on the banks to watch if the waters are likely to overflow it or carry them away. Once let a slight breach be made in the bank, and the rising tide will pour in, carrying all before it, and then no man can do anything to avert the calamity; and this seems to have been fully understood by our ancestors. Elders are still locally called "ellers," and a "burthynge" was as much as a man could carry on his back at once.

In the same year we find that an order was made relating to swine, everyone being commanded to put and keep their "swyne styres" in repair, and to shut up the animals in them at night, and "set theyme before the swynehyrd euery daye whan he goeth." The swineherd was a manorial official; it was his duty to herd the animals during the daytime at those seasons of the year when they were allowed to run loose, and to see that each man received back his swine in the

evening. Even now a number of pigs wandering about would do considerable damage in a very short space of time, and when the fields were unenclosed and open, their opportunities for evil-doing would be much increased.

Manorial Courts looked closely after the licences of public-houses. We find that, in 1562, one Robert Yong was informed that he must either at once give up his public-house, or else take out a licence for keeping an ale-house, and hang up "*Signum aut unum le ale wyspe ad hostium domus*" before the next Feast of the Holy Cross.

In 1578 an order was made relating to the gathering of wool. There were upon the commons and unenclosed lands an enormous number of furze bushes, and upon these the sheep rubbed themselves; in this way much wool was torn from them. "Item. That none shall geather any wolle before eight of the clocke in the morning in payne of xij^d." This wool belonged, by prescriptive right, to the poor who did not keep sheep; but they were only allowed to gather it during the daytime, because under cover of darkness it would have been easy for dishonest persons to have pulled it from the sheep. This privilege must have been a considerable one in the days before cotton was known, when wool and linen were all the materials of which the poor could have their garments made. There has come down a curious fragment of a song relating to this subject. It was repeated by a man who has been dead more than thirty years, and who was born in 1793. He said that it was commonly sung in his childhood; unfortunately he could only remember the following lines:

And now the commons are ta'en in,
The cottages pull'd down,
And Moggy's got no wool to spin
Her linsey-woolsey gown.

Linsey-woolsey was a material formed by weaving wool and linen together. The writer remembers an old man and his wife who now have been many years dead; when both of these old people were more than eighty years of age they regularly gathered wool and mushrooms in the Manor of Bottesford, and said that it was a right, "as the poor had always done so." Since their death, though often done, I do not think that it has been claimed as a right, but looked upon as a favour.

Some Wall Paintings Discovered in Excavating a Mound in British Honduras.

By T. W. F. GANN, M.R.C.S.



IN July, 1894, I was excavating in a mound at Santa Rita, near Corozal, in the northern district of British Honduras, where there is a large clearing in the bush, in which numerous Indian mounds have been brought to light, varying in height from 2 or 3 feet to 60 feet, and in circumference from 20 to 300 feet.

The mound in which I was digging was of medium size, being roughly quadrangular in shape, 290 feet in circumference, 80 feet long, 66 feet broad, and 14 feet high at its highest point.

At the east end of the mound, at a depth of about 2 feet, I came upon a rough wall of square stones. On digging down by the side of this, a projecting cornice appeared, and below this the wall was covered with stucco, which was painted with various devices on a dark-blue background.

A trench was at once made down to the bottom of the wall, when it was seen that the wall broke off short at its south end, but was connected with another wall at right angles at its north end.

On this wall were: (1) A figure of an old man; (2) a figure of a warrior with uplifted arm, in his hand being a crucial instrument; (3) at the south end a mass of hieroglyphics.

The two human figures were traced next day, but not the hieroglyphics, unfortunately, as in my absence some Indians came and tore down the whole of the stucco, believing that it would be useful as medicine.

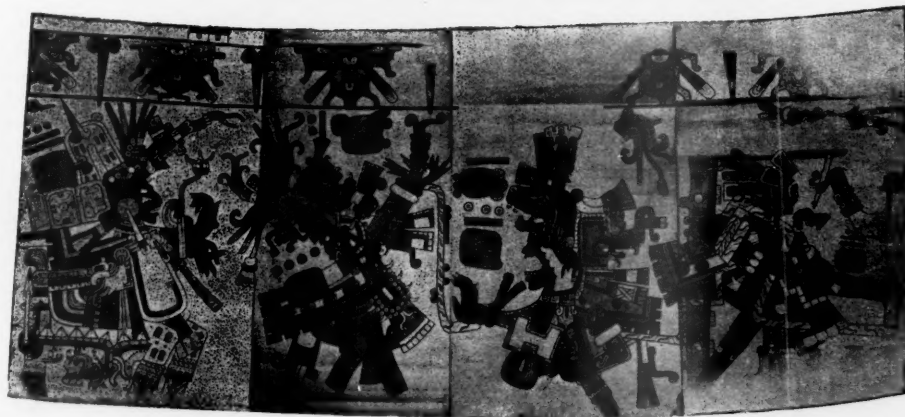
The north wall of the building was now exposed by having a trench dug by the side of it, and it was found to be nearly entire, measuring 16 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet 10 inches from the ground (which was composed of a layer of very hard yellow cement) to the cornice, which part was entirely covered by painted figures 5 feet from the cornice to the highest remaining part of the top of the wall.

In digging this trench, it was seen that from the top of the wall to the cornice the material which covered in the wall was clay

with small pieces of limestone and powdered limestone; but extending outwards from the cornice was a layer of tough cement 8 inches thick, and below this to the base of the wall was filled up with large boulders weighing from 8 to 300 lb. The effect of this was,

figures were done one or two at a time, so that no one should have the chance of destroying the whole wall.

Eight of these figures, photographed from the paintings, are forwarded, all deficient at their lower part. The last two figures which



that the painted part of the wall was preserved from damp, and was in almost as good condition as when first painted.

There were in all ten figures on this wall.

I set to work and traced these figures; afterwards, sitting in the trench, I filled in the painting according to the original. The

have been exposed are entire from the cornice to the ground, but have not yet been coloured.

The colours used are red, yellow, green, black, brown, and blue. The photographs are taken from the paintings, as the trench is so deep and narrow that it is impossible to use the camera in it.

Beneath the first layer of stucco are two others—one fairly well preserved, but the other having the colours almost entirely obliterated.

Unfortunately the lower 18 inches or 2 feet of the wall has been attacked by the damp, so that it is impossible to trace them, but for its last 4 feet the painting is uninjured.

Whilst digging the trenches in this mound to expose the wall, numerous pieces of pottery were found, some coloured very artistically in red, black, and yellow, and glazed; others, very rough; also numerous flint chips, and a piece of the rib of some animal with the remains of painting upon it.

The floor on which the walls rest is composed of exceedingly hard yellow cement. The thickness of the walls is 1 foot 2 inches, and they are built of squared blocks of stone, held together with mortar, which is even now hard and difficult to remove.

At Santa Rita there are in all about forty mounds. In the only other one which has been opened, the ruins of a building were found, and it seems probable that all these mounds are nothing less than the ruins of the principal buildings of a Toltec town, over which mounds have been erected.

The western wall of the buildings has not as yet been exposed, as the copying of the figures in the north wall is not yet complete.

This painting very soon loses its brightness, and the plaster falls off when exposed to the weather; it is therefore necessary to copy a small section at a time.

The chief points of interest about this building are:

1. Its occurring in a locality where the Aztecs had not come, and being, therefore, an example of Toltec art.

2. The three layers of stucco giving some idea of the age of the building from its erection to its destruction, as we know that the Toltecs were about to renew the plaster on their temples at the end of every fifty-two years.

3. The fact of its being entirely covered with a large mound, which must have given infinite trouble to construct, as the large stones had to be brought from a considerable distance, and at the same time such pains being taken to protect the painted stucco from the inroads of moisture in this damp climate,

where ruins of every kind, from the moisture, the heat, and the tropical vegetation, decay in an incredibly short time.



The Account-Book of William Wray.

By the REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 180, vol. xxxii.)

CORRECTION.

Cancel note on p. 180, column 1, and substitute: The battle of Musselburgh or Pinkie Cleugh, fought September 10, 1547, when the Protector Somerset defeated and slaughtered the Scotch army, burnt Holyrood and Leith, and carried destruction far and wide.

The names of all the wakeman of Rippon sence the yeare of our lorde 1400 in Henry the 4th reigne.

(continued.)

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1577 | Christopher gaynes. |
| 1578 | Will'm Watesone. |
| 1579 | John Miller. |
| 1580 | Thomas grainge. |
| 1581 | John Dobbie. |
| 1582 | henry lockaye. |
| 1583 | Vincent metcalfe & Thomas Ripplay. |
| 1584 | Will'm Wraye mercer. Rye sould at
xiiij <i>z</i> . y ^e bushell. ¹ |
| 1585 | anthony holme. |
| 1586 | anthony Vckerbie. |
| 1587 | Roger holmes. Rye this yeare at
viii <i>s</i> . y ^e bushell. ² |
| 1588 | Christopher franke. |
| 1589 | Richeard Cooke. |
| 1590 | Raife hutchinson. |
| 1591 | Richeard Rayner. |
| 1592 | Thomas Dowgell. |
| 1593 | Thomas Barber. This yeare the 5
Day of December about 4 of the
clocke in the mornyng was the
great spere of S ^t Wilfrides steeple
of the collegiate churche in Rippon'
sett on fire. ³ And by good |

¹ This was a medium price for rye at the time.

² This seems impossible, but the MS. is quite clearly viij*z*. not viij*z*.

³ The same happened twice to the spire of Old St. Paul's. See note at year 1442.

aide & helpe of the inhabi-
tantes of the towne was rescued,
put out & cleane quenched
by 7 of the clocke in the sayme
morneynge.

- 1594 Thomas faucet.
1595 Symond Browne.
1596 Thomas harlande.
1597 John Middleton, ge.
1598 Henry Syngletonn.
1599 francis helaye & Symo' askewe. This
yeare was a great co'tentio' be-
twixt the xij as they tearmed
theymselves and the co'monaltie
of Rippo' about the electio' of
the wakema', but the co'mons
had the electio', and helay was
Displaced, And askewe put in
his place.¹
1600 Symon askewe.
1601 John Grene.
1602 Thomas wardropp'.
1603 Thomas Coondall.
1604 Heughe Ripplaye. The laste wakema'
& first maior.

In the yeare of our lord 1603, Kinge
James the first of that name Begane
his reigne over his realmes of England
fraunce, & Ireland the 24 Day of
marche;² his maiestie came to his
cittie of yorke the 21 day of Aprill,
beinge palme sonn even, & was wth
his Quene crowned at Westmynster
by Doctor Whiteguifte bushope of
canterburye upon St James Day fol-
lowinge beinge the 25 Day of Julij,
1604. This yeare was the plague verie
vehement in the citty of london,³
yorke, burrabrige, & many other places
in England. This yeare in the citty
of Yorke was ther a springe near to a
barre called munckbare, that ranne
water of the collar of blode or claried
wine, for the space of 4 Daies together,

¹ Previous to 1598 the number of aldermen was
not limited, being then 29; these were reduced to 12,
though 12 more were added soon afterwards. It
would seem that there was some uncertainty as to
who should elect the wakeman.

² The day of Elizabeth's demise, March 24, 1602-3.
The coronation was in July, 1603, not 1604. The
letters patent constituting Ripon a corporation under
a mayor are dated June 26, 1604.

³ 30,578 persons perished in London alone. This
plague also raged in Ireland.

in the mounthe of June.¹ Also this
yeare was lammasse sysies holden at
Rippo' & the * prisoners was
brought fro' Yorke to Rippo', wherof
ther was convict and executed 20 &
mo': likewis the Cittyng before
Christenmas & the cittyng in lent,
were both holden at Rippon.²

finis.

- Fo. 23.
1605 Anthonie Tayler. this yeare con-
tinued still the plague at York,
so that the sitting remayned at
Ripon.*
1606 Henrye Snawe. this yeare was a
deane, & p'bends, wth singing men,
an organist, & quiristers restored
in Ripon church.³
1607 Will'm ffauzett. This was the first
maior that had the mace borne
before him.
1608 George Pulleyne. the windowes of
Ripon church began to be new
(or well?) reped.⁴ This yeare
was a great frost from Martinmas
till almost y^e Lady in lent, gene-
rallie over all England.⁵
1609 Will'm Cooke
1610 Roger holmes. the xxxth & xxxith of
December, & the first of Januarij
did fall a verie deepe snow w^{ch}
was three quarters of a yearde
deepe in the shallowest place,
and in most places, aboue a
yearde, or five quarters, w^{ch} snow
lay upon the grounde till the xxth
day of Januar: at w^{ch} tyme it
began to thaw, so that it was
untill the first day of ffebrua'
before it was cleane gone.

¹ I have not met with any other notice of this
remarkable portent.

* A word erased.

² On account of the plague continuing in York.

³ This and the following entries in this list have
been added from time to time in different hands. It
is remarkable that there is no note of the Gunpowder
Plot under this year.

⁴ The dissolved chapter was reconstituted August
2, 1604, but the services may not have been restored
till 1606.

⁵ The windows had probably not been repaired
for about half a century.

⁶ There was a great frost, with fires and diversions
on the Thames, in 1607.

1611 Thomas Cundall. ye xiiijth of September the crosse of stone standing in the toolebooth garth, in the m'kett place of Rippon by the device of one Edw: Barber a carpenter was remoued from ye place wheer it stode, above xvi foote, also on Michaelmas day in the morning did fall a great snow, w^{ch} was aboue a foote deep in most places.

1612 Tho Wardropp'. in this yeare was p'clamation for the rate of goolde, as the angell, sou'eigne & white royall at xis. a peece &c. the new tolbooth in Rippon was almost finished this yeare. the (*blank*) of Nouember the most high & renowned prince henrie, prince of Wales (sonne, & heyre apparaunt to o^r dread sou'eigne King James) dep'ted out of this transitorie life.¹ the 17 of December. about 4 a clocke in the morning was great thunder & lightening wth hayle, wynd & tempest, and also the like of New yeare's day following.

1613 Will'm Battie.

1614 John Greene. this year the xxth day of Januarij began the great snow gen'allie through all Englande, & continued upon the grownde till the xith of march next following, wheerby their happened great losse both to townes & mens goods.

Fo. 23^v.

1615 francis Theakston.

1616 hughe Rippley.

1617 Simon Browne. This yeare o^r Royall King James wth a great p' of the nobilite of england about the middest of march tooke his p'gresse towards Scotland, and amongst other most famous citties & townes, as Lincolne, Pontefracte, Yorke, Durham, &c he stayed at Rippon one night,

¹ Prince Henry died November 6. He was buried at Westminster, and in his grave "were buried the hopes of the Puritan party." (Stanley, *Westm.*, 175.) His funeral was attended by 2,000 mourners.

wheree it pleased his Matie to accept of the entertaynm^t in as good & pleasant sort as at any place else.¹

[Nouember the 7th 1674. letten then vnto Mathew Grene the house belonging to francis Cundall to pay 50s. A yeare, And at Whissontid, And Martinmas. Receued in Earnest, *vid.*

I have 7 new bands & six ould ones & 6 pare of Cufes. And 3 handcuchars.]*

Fo. 24. Blank.

Fo. 24^v. [Mr Craven is to pay John foster 45s. at martinmas for the good will of stone flats.]*

(To be continued.)



The

Late Rev. James Raine, D.C.L.,
Chancellor of York Minster.

BY the unexpected and widely-lamented death, on May 20, of the Rev. James Raine, D.C.L., chancellor and residentiary of York Minster, there has passed away one of the foremost of English antiquaries, whose place it will, in many respects, be impossible to fill. Born at Durham in 1830, the son of a distinguished father, the Rev. Dr. Raine, librarian of the cathedral church of that city, Canon Raine at an early period acquired those habits of scholarship, together with a taste for historical research and the study of the past, which eventually secured for him the position he attained as one of the leading scholars and antiquaries of this country.

In certain departments of archæology it may be truthfully asserted that his knowledge was unequalled by that of any living person. Nor was it merely that he had a profound knowledge of certain sections of history and archæology. Canon Raine also possessed

¹ On this visit see the "Ripon Millenary Record," *Municipal Hist.*, p. 51.

* In later hand.

considerable acquaintance with ornithology and other branches of natural history, while he was, as became his clerical office, well read in Anglican theology. The pages of the *Antiquary* are not a convenient place in which to enlarge on the latter subject, but there seemed an appropriate fitness in Canon Raine's theology. It, too, had an archaeological flavour about it, having been inherited, as it were, from the old, scholarly, high-church Laudian theology of the Caroline divines as represented by Bishop Cosin, from whom it has descended through Shute Barrington, Van Mildert, and others at Durham of the same school, to our own time.

It is, however, Canon Raine's services to history and archaeology with which we are more particularly concerned, and these it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy. He was literally saturated with a knowledge of the history of the north-east of England, and especially of the city of York, where he had resided for some forty years. It has been stated in the newspapers that he was secretary of the Surtees Society from its foundation. This is a mistake. The society, formed to commemorate the life and work of Mr. Surtees, of Mensforth, was founded in 1834, when Canon Raine was only four years old. His father—also James Raine—was the first secretary of the society, and the son succeeded him in 1854. It has also been stated that of late years he received but little support in the work of the society. This, too, is a mistake, and a strange one to have crept into the columns of the *Athenæum*. The writer had it only lately from Canon Raine himself that there is never any difficulty in filling the vacancies as they occur among the members of the society, while the volumes recently issued, themselves bear witness to the fact that there has been no falling off in careful editorship by competent scholars. Of the volumes which Canon Raine personally edited for the society, the four later volumes of *Testamenta Eboracensia* and the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* are the best known. But of his published works, taken as a whole, two volumes issued in the series of the Master of the Rolls, viz., *Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers* and *The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops*, are perhaps the

most important. His wide knowledge of the condition, and state of morality of the clergy of the Church of England before the Reformation, made him dissent very strongly from the conclusions of Father Gasquet on that subject; and he hailed with satisfaction the publication, by his friend Mr. Leach, of the *Visitations of Southwell Minster* as being likely to counteract, to some extent, the misleading inferences of the learned Benedictine.

Canon Raine's services to archaeology cannot, however, be measured by the books he wrote. Indeed, it has often been regretted during his lifetime, that he did not commit more to the press than he did, and it has now to be deplored that a vast amount of information and learning has perished with his demise, and that much relating to family history and the folk-lore of the north-east of England has been irretrievably lost. Perhaps Canon Raine's services to archaeology can be appreciated to some extent by an examination of the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in St. Mary's Abbey grounds at York, which under his fostering care has become by far the most important of the provincial museums of archaeology in England. No one, too, was more ready to help others, and a large amount of work which has been presented to the public by other writers, really owes its chief value to his researches and learning. Like most persons of recognised authority on particular subjects, Canon Raine was at times approached by individuals of that class who hope to gain a reputation for learning, not by their own honest labour, but by picking other people's brains. This led him to assume a certain air of reserve towards strangers of whose good intention or capacity he was not well assured. When, however, he found that a person was in earnest, no one could be more cordial, and his wide range of knowledge was freely placed at that person's service. He would, too, put himself to no little fatigue and trouble in order to assist in other ways as well. The editor of the *Antiquary* owes more than gratitude can repay, for kindly and generous help and encouragement received from Canon Raine on different occasions during the last twenty years, and it is a melancholy satisfaction to him to be

able thus to record the sense of his obligation in these pages. The crowded and sympathetic assembly which formed the funeral congregation in the great minster at York, (with which for the last thirty years he had been connected as a member of the Chapter), testified to the widespread respect with which Canon Raine was regarded in the metropolis of the North, where he was the best-known resident. As a clergyman, as an antiquary, and as a kind and warm-hearted friend, Canon Raine's memory will long be held in affectionate regard by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who deplore his loss.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

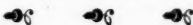
PUBLICATIONS.

The RECORD SOCIETY for the publication of original documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire has just added to its list three works. The first contains the Royalist Composition Papers, A.D. 1643-1660, so far as they relate to the county of Lancaster. They have been extracted from the records preserved in the Public Record Office, London, and have been edited by the Rev. J. H. Stanning, M.A. (vicar of Leigh). The second volume is a collection of Lancashire and Cheshire wills (1301-1752) not now to be found in any probate registry. This is an extremely interesting and valuable work. Its compilation was first undertaken by the late Mr. J. P. Earwaker, who died while engaged upon the task, and it has been carried to completion by the secretary of the Record Society (Mr. Wm. Ferguson Irvine). The third volume is "The Book of the Abbot of Combermere" (1289-1529), translated from the original in the possession of Lord Combermere. This is edited by Mr. James Hall. It contains full abstracts to forty-two leases and indenture deeds, and eight complete rentals relating to lands, dwellings, salt-houses, and tithes in Nantwich, belonging to the abbot and convent for a period of nearly one hundred years prior to the Dissolution. The date of the earliest rental is the end of the fourteenth century, and that of the first two deeds the end of the thirteenth. History records very few facts relating to the internal or external administration of Combermere, although in pre-Reformation times the abbot and convent exerted considerable influence over both spiritual and temporal concerns in South Cheshire. It would be almost impossible, therefore, to over-estimate the local value of this publication. The deeds and rentals written in English in the original manuscript disclose many curious and interesting names and words. Among the former occur the curious Christian names of Gryffyn, Hankyn, Janyne, and Peryn.

The second part of Volume I. of THE SAGA BOOK of the Viking Club has been issued. It contains, besides other matter: (1) Reports of the meetings of the Society during 1895; (2) "Viking Notes;" (3) "Shetland Folklore and the Old Faith of the Scandinavians and Teutons," by Mr. Karl Blind; (4) "The Vikings in Lakeland" (illustrated), by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; (5) "A Ramble in Iceland" (illustrated), by Dr. Phené; and (6) "Edda," by Eiríkr Magnússon, [As the existence of the Viking Club is not, perhaps, very widely known, we may explain that it is stated on the fly-leaf of the part before us to have been founded as "a Social and Literary Society for persons connected with Orkney and Shetland, and for all interested in the North and its literature and antiquities." The annual subscription is 10s., and the meetings, etc., are held in the King's Weigh House Rooms, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W. The "Um boths-man," or secretary, is Mr. Albany F. Major, 17, Grosvenor Road, Westminster.]



Part II. of the third volume of PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB has reached us. As usual, it contains a number of excellent papers relating to Hampshire, the majority being archaeological. These latter are the following: "Grave Place, Nursling, and the Manor of Southwells," by Mr. B. W. Greenfield; "Weyhill Fair," by the Rev. R. Clutterbuck; "The Priory of St. Denys," by Mr. A. H. Skelton; "Prehistoric Races and their Remains in the Old Clere Country," by Mr. T. W. Shore; "Kingsclere and its Ancient Tythings," also by Mr. T. W. Shore; "Roman Structures at Westwood Sparsholt," by Mr. W. H. Jacob; and "Wolvesey Castle in the Twelfth Century," by Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett. Most of these papers are freely illustrated.



We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. xxxvii. (vol. ix., part i.) of PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. It covers the period from October 22, 1894, to May 29, 1895, and contains (*inter alia*) the following communications and papers: "A copy of Linacre's *Galen de Temperamentis*, Cambridge, 1521, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin," by Mr. R. Bowes; "Some Fragments of Fifteenth Century Painted Glass from the Windows of King's College Chapel," etc., by Dr. M. R. James; "The History of Willingham Church," by the Rev. J. Watkins; "A Chalice [Communion Cup] and Paten from Westley Waterless," by Mr. T. D. Atkinson (the paten, it may be explained, which is illustrated, now forms the cover of the cup, but the inside still bears marks of its original pre-Reformation character, with sexfoil depression, and a vernicle in the centre. Two other patens similarly treated have been noted, the one at Little Birch, Herefordshire, and the other at Wiggen hall St. Germans, Norfolk); "Exhibition of a Collection of Pottery from Great Chesterford," by Professor Hughes; "Some Antiquities Discovered near Bandyleg Walk," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; "A Bridge over the King's Ditch," by Mr. T. D. Atkinson; "Ancient Libraries [Lincoln Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral]," by Mr. J.

Willis Clark (this paper is admirably illustrated); "The Watercourse called Cambridge in relation to the River Cam and Cambridge Castle," by Mr. Arthur Gray; "The Padder's Way," by Mr. E. M. Beloe; "The Wall-paintings in Willingham Church," by Dr. M. R. James; "Exhibition of Objects from Free School Lane and Jesus College," by Mr. T. D. Atkinson; "Norse Remains in North Britain," by the Rev. C. L. Acland; "The Cambridgeshire Subsidies," by the Rev. Dr. Pearson; "Killen Cormaic, Kildare," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister. These, together with notes of the meetings of the society and reports, etc., make up the number. We regret to see in the accounts of the exhibition of plate, 1893, that there is a deficit of some £27.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on June 3 Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland read a paper on "The Fitzwilliam (commonly called 'Queen Elizabeth's') Virginal Book." Mr. Maitland prefaced his remarks by showing that, just as "restoration" in various branches of archaeology is frequently applied in such a way that originality is destroyed, so editors, until lately, have been in the habit of "restoring" ancient music in obedience to the taste of an audience accustomed to modern music, and not in accordance with the rules in force at the period of origin. Scientific principles being now adopted by musical antiquaries, editions of the classics of various countries are reproduced at the present day with care and accuracy. It has also been possible of late years to reconstruct the old musical instruments, whereby the compositions of the last three hundred years, at least, may be performed exactly as they were heard by the contemporaries of the composers. The author described the virginal book of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, as a manuscript of music composed between the years 1562 and 1621, and written for the virginal—an instrument intended for the use of young ladies. He pointed out that there seemed to be no foundation for the surmise that the English name of the instrument was given in honour of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, while the traditional title of the book is equally baseless. Of the composers of this collection Peter Philipps is most largely represented. Mr. Maitland divided the music into four classes, viz.: variations on the plain chant of the church, variations in secular tunes, fantasias, and dance movements. Having briefly described the mechanism of the virginal, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Dolmetch (being a fine specimen of a sixteenth-century instrument of Italian make), Mr. Maitland concluded his paper by performing compositions taken from the manuscript, illustrative of the four classes of music already mentioned.

At a meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, April 21, Mr. Higgins exhibited some biscuits known as "Tomland Fair Buttons," baked at Norwich only during the fair held there in Easter week.

Dr. McAlldowie read a paper entitled "Personal Experiences of Witchcraft," and exhibited some

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brooches, arrow-heads, and Druid beads, illustrative of his observations. In a short discussion which followed, the president, Mr. Bouverie Pusey, Miss Eyre, and Mr. Jacobs took part.

Professor F. York Powell also read a paper entitled "Ballads and their Folk-lore," and in the discussion which followed Dr. Gaster, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Nutt, Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. Wheatley took part.

At the usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, held on May 27, Mr. Dendy, alluding to the unexpected death of Canon Raine, said that since the last meeting the society had lost by death one of its vice-presidents, who was a very learned and industrious antiquary, to whose labours the members of the society were much indebted in many ways. He moved that the secretary send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased; and that, as recommended by the council, Dr. Greenwell, who had enjoyed a lifelong friendship with the late Canon Raine, should be asked to write a memoir of his life for publication by the society. This was seconded by Mr. Phillips and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgshon exhibited the account-book of Nicholas Forster, of Newcastle, merchant, who died in 1679, on which he read some notes. Mr. Hodgshon also contributed a paper on the old Northumberland family of Cramlington of Cramlington, which is now extinct.

At the concluding meeting of the Session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND the chairman (Professor Duns, D.D.) exhibited and described an iron helmet found on Ancrum Moor. He also described a very fine specimen of a stone axe, in its original handle, from New Guinea, which he presented to the museum.—The Bishop of Edinburgh (Dr. Dowden) gave the results of an inquiry into the form of the tonsure in use in the Celtic Church, with special reference to the dates of early manuscripts and sculptured stones which exhibit representations of ecclesiastics. Referring to the different descriptions of what the Celtic tonsure was supposed to be by various writers, from Thomas Innes to Dr. Skene, he maintained that, while the Celtic tonsure was correctly described as being from ear to ear, the terms in which it was defined by the early writers had been misunderstood, the *corona* of Bede's description referring to the fringe of hair left, and not to the surface shaven. This view was borne out by the illumination showing a likeness of St. Columba in a ninth-century manuscript of Adamnan's life of the saint (preserved at St. Gall), and by other indications, although there was no representation of the Celtic tonsure on the sculptured stones, the only tonsure shown on them being clearly the Latin tonsure.—Mr. Law and Sheriff Mackay followed with remarks as to the importance of clearing up this subject.—Mr. A. Hamilton Dunbar contributed a correction with respect to "the little bell," or "prayer bell," sometimes called "the minister's bell," at Elgin, which, he said, bears an inscription that had been wrongly read, and ante-

dated by a hundred years. Instead of having been presented by Thomas de Dunbar, Earl of Moray, in 1402, the inscription on the bell showed that it was made by Alexander Barkar, a priest, in 1502. The register of the great seal mentioned Alexander Barker as chaplain to the King in 1477-86.—Mr. F. R. Coles submitted a plan, with sections, of the fortifications on the Kaims Hill, Dalmahoy, parish of Ratho, which included a number of hut circles, varying from 15 to 27 feet in diameter.—Dr. W. Frazer, hon. member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, contributed a notice of some remarkable bone pins, of great size, found in sepulchral cairns in Sligo and Meath, Ireland.—Dr. Joseph Anderson described a remarkable deposit of worked flints, all roughly chipped to a leaf-shape, which had been found in excavating a quarry bank, lying altogether between two stones, about 9 inches under the surface, at a place known as Bulwark, in the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, and sent for exhibition by Mr. Alexander Gray. He also described a very fine specimen of a bronze sword, which had been found in the cleft of a rock on the hill above Inverbroom, Ross-shire, and sent for exhibition by Mr. J. A. Fowler, jun., of Braemore.—Mr. David Marshall, F.S.A. (Scotland), contributed a series of notices of the contents of the Record Room of the city of Perth, which he had been engaged for some time past in arranging and cataloguing for the magistrates and council of Perth. The writs of lands began with 1483, and the miscellaneous papers, which were very numerous in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, comprehended an interesting series relating to the rebellions of 1715-16 and 1745-46. There were also many interesting royal letters and State papers throwing light upon the details of Scottish history from the close of the sixteenth century, besides the ordinary municipal documents.



The annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on May 27, when Mr. James Bass Mullinger, M.A., of St. John's College, was elected president for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. W. M. Fawcett, M.A., F.S.A.—The report for the year 1895-96, of which the following is an abstract, was read and adopted: "During the past session eight meetings have been held, four in the afternoon and four in the evening; eighteen communications have been made. The Proceedings for the year 1894-95—namely, No. xxxvii.—has been issued. The whole of the text of *Grace Book A* has been printed off, and the volume will be published as soon as the necessary work can be completed. By the kind permission of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, all the extant documents of the guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary have been transcribed, and will be issued as one of the society's publications. An illustrated edition of the catalogue of the exhibition of plate, held in May, 1895, has been published by subscription in the name of the society. The circumstances under which this work is issued are thus explained in the preface: 'The council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society decided to issue the work to subscribers, and Mr. E. H. Freshfield, M.A., F.S.A.,

gave ten guineas towards the cost of the illustrations. It soon appeared that the number of subscribers would not be sufficient to justify the council in proceeding with the work. At this stage they received a communication from Mr. Robert Bowes, offering on behalf of Messrs. Deighton, Bell and Co. and Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes to undertake the work, and to publish it in the name of the society, at the same time relieving the society of all liability in the matter. This offer the council immediately accepted. Thus it happens that, though the work is nominally issued by the society, its production is entirely due to the liberality of the publishers, to whom the society and the public are alike indebted for their generous and opportune intervention.' A report of the exhibition of plate made by the executive committee has been printed in the number of the Proceedings mentioned above. It will be seen that there is a considerable deficit to be met by the society. It is hoped that those members who have not already done so will contribute towards the expenses of the exhibition. Such subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer of the society. The following additions have been made to the list of societies in union for the exchange of publications, bringing the number of such societies up to sixty-two—namely, the Hampshire Field Club, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and the Archaeological Institute of Liege, the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Owing to the Parliamentary elections of last summer it was possible to hold only one excursion; this was made on August 1 to Isleham. During the past session the losses by the society by the deaths of its members have been exceptionally heavy. Among others may be mentioned Professor Babington (one of the founders of the society), Mr. James Carter (who joined in 1846), Mr. Alderman Cockerell, Dr. Edleston, Mr. T. R. Harding (formerly high sheriff of the county), Dr. Hoopell, Mr. Alexander Macmillan, Mr. William Wright Smith, the Rev. H. C. A. Tayler, and Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B."—The treasurer (Mr. Bowes) also presented his statement for the year ending December 31, 1895, which had been duly audited, showing a balance of £80 2s. 3d.—Mr. Fawcett then delivered his address on retiring from office, and the following communications were made to the society: (1) By the Rev. C. L. Acland, M.A., F.S.A., On the Earliest Volume of the Registers of All Saints' Parish; (2) by Professor Haddon, M.A., Exhibition of Objects and Photographs illustrating the Ethnography of Ireland, recently presented to the Museum; (3) by Professor Ridgeway, M.A., Exhibition and Remarks on a Gold Solidus found near Magdalene College; (4) by the secretary, (a) On the Manor-House of Overhall, in the Parish of Cavendish, (b) Exhibition of, and Notes on, several Syphon Cups.—On the motion of Professor Ridgeway, seconded by Mr. Mullinger, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Fawcett for presiding over the society, and for his many other services during the past thirty years.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BEROLDUS, SIVE ECCLESIAE AMBROSIANAE MEDIO-
LANENSIS KALENDARIUM ET ORDINES. Sæc.
xii. Ex Codice Ambrosiano edidit et adnotavit
Dr. Marcus Magistretti. Paper 4to., pp. liv, 240.
Milan: Joseph Giovanola and Co. Price 10s.

What the origin of the Ambrosian rite is, has never been decided to the general satisfaction of liturgiologists. On the one hand, an authority like Dr. Ceriani regards it as a sister rite to the Roman; while on the other hand the Abbé Duchesne considers that it is a Gallican liturgy, greatly interpolated by Roman elements. What, however, is certain about it is, that its vitality as a living rite is still unimpaired, in spite of various endeavours in the past to supersede it. There is no need of any such expedient to preserve it from passing out of use, as that which Cardinal Ximenes adopted with the Mozarabic rite in Spain by endowing a special chapel in Toledo Cathedral, where, on certain days, the Mozarabic rite should be observed. At the present time the Ambrosian rite is followed almost universally in the diocese of Milan, and in several parishes outside its confines. It is, archaeologically speaking, and without reference to its liturgical value, one of the most interesting survivals of a local usage to be found anywhere.

Perhaps the most valuable of any of the various explanations of, and commentaries on, the Ambrosian rite, is that which has now been edited, with great care and judgment, by Dr. Magistretti, Prefect of the Sacred Ceremonies in the cathedral church of Milan. Beroldus, of whose work more than one manuscript exists, was custos and "cicendarius" of the church of Milan in the early part of the twelfth century. His work gives a very clear account, not only of the Ambrosian calendar and the rites observed on each day, but also a full description of the constitution of the clerical body (it can hardly be called the chapter) of Milan Cathedral in the twelfth century, and the daily and other distributions of money, etc. Few records of so full and complete a character exist anywhere, and it is specially fortunate that they should exist in the case of Milan. The contents of this admirable work may be very briefly summarized as follows: (1) The preface, subdivided into six sections, in which Dr. Magistretti deals fully with Beroldus, his office, and the work here printed; (2) Beroldus's work itself, printed from the Ambrosian Codex. This, as we have said, gives a minute insight into the constitution, the rites, and the ceremonial of the church of Milan in the twelfth century. It is singularly complete for all the services of Mass and the hours during the whole round of the ecclesiastical year; (3) Dr. Magistretti's comments, and his explanation of those parts of Beroldus which are not clear as they stand in his work. These notes of the learned Prefect of the Sacred Ceremonies exhibit, as would be expected, a profound acquaintance with the

subject in all its details. It is always doubtful wisdom to compare one book with another, but it may help the reader to understand what this book is like, if we say that it does, generally speaking, very much for Milan in the twelfth century, what the *Rites of Durham*, published by the Surtees Society, does for Durham in the age immediately preceding the Reformation.

We should add that the book, unlike some foreign works, is admirably printed in clear, large type, on good stout paper.

[From the same publishers may be obtained, for a couple of shillings, bound in cloth, *Kalendarium Ambrosianum pro anno Bissextili*, 1896. This, which is the Ambrosian *Ordo divini recitandi officii* for the present year, will be found a useful companion to the account by Beroldus of the Ambrosian rite as observed in his day.]



JEWISH IDEALS AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Joseph Jacobs. David Nutt.

The various essays that make up this volume of some 250 pages have all, save one, appeared in various periodicals, such as the *Nineteenth Century*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, during the past eighteen years. Several of these essays, of marked ability, are mainly concerned with matters theological as viewed from an enlightened Jewish standpoint, such as "The God of Israel, a History"; "Mordecai, a Protest against the Critics"; and "Browning's Theology." In these essays there may be noted a striking transition from the old high and dry Judaism to the new Judaism, which attempts to combine fidelity to Jewish history with the requirements of modern thought and culture. They cannot fail to exercise, and indeed have already exercised, some considerable influence in this growing accommodation of Jewish ideals to present-day circumstances, but are not suitable for criticism in these columns.

There are, however, three essays of remarkable interest and value to antiquaries and historical students, namely, those that bear respectively the titles of the "London Jewry," "Hugh of Lincoln," and "Aaron, Son of the Devil." They are delightful examples of the intelligent and conscientious use of the much neglected stores of the Public Record Office when studied for the purpose of throwing light on the minor problems of English history.

In the paper on the "London Jewry" Mr. Jacobs resorts to the noteworthy method of ascertaining the boundaries of town holdings by the parish boundaries, which seem to have run along the back fences. In the plan accompanying this paper the ground plan of the London Jewry is restored, as it was when the English Jews were expelled by the 1290 decree of Edward I. Mr. Jacobs has been able to do this because the boundaries of the City parishes were fixed just before this expulsion of the Jews. Mr. Jacobs also discovered the letters patent containing the King's grants of the Jewish houses to his faithful followers, with their situation, and is thus able to localize the holdings of twenty-two Jewish owners of London whose houses were closely adjacent to the City Cheape, or Market Square, covered with booths.

The essay on "Little St. Hugh of Lincoln" is

simply an admirable piece of archaeological research and careful deduction as to the reasonable basis of the famous and once almost universally believed legend. Mr. Jacobs collects together all the materials relative to this story which are supplied by history, archaeology, and tradition as to the death of this little Lincoln lad in the thirteenth century, with the result that he is able to construct the following highly probable account of what really happened at Lincoln in August, 1255, which we condense from the more extended account: On the eve of August 1, a little boy, Hugh, son of a widow named Beatrice, running after a ball, accidentally fell into a cesspool attached to the house of a Jew named Jopin. For twenty-six days the body remained in the cesspit. Meanwhile there assembled at Lincoln many of the principal Jews of England to attend the marriage of Belleassez, daughter of Moses, the chief rabbi of the town, the greatest Jewish scholar of his day. On August 26, the morrow of the wedding, to the horror of the company, the disfigured body of little Hugh, distended by the corrupt gases, rose to the surface of the cesspool. The alarmed Jews committed the fatal error of attempting to conceal the body, or at all events removing it from the Jewry. It was thrown into Grantham's well, where, three days later, on Sunday, August 29, it was discovered by a woman. Among the crowd then attracted was one John of Lexington, a canon of the minster, familiar by reading and tradition with the myth of the ritual murder of boys by Jews. Believing, or affecting to believe, this to be a Jewish ritual murder, the canon claimed the body for the cathedral church. A seeming miracle, caused by a woman removing some obstruction of the eyesight by rubbing her eyes with moisture exuding from the boy's body, excited the pious, and in a grand procession the remains of little Hugh were transferred to a stone coffin in the south choir aisle, where they remained undisturbed for over five hundred years. Meanwhile, Lexington, by threats and promises, induced Jopin to make such a confession of the complicity of the Jews as could be twisted into evidence for making the boy a martyr. Beatrice, the boy's mother, hearing the King was coming to Lincoln on his way from Scotland, obtained an interview, and laid the case before him. Henry III. hated the Jews, and delighted to use them as sponges to replete his treasury. He ordered all the Lincoln Jews to be seized and brought to London, instantly hanging Jopin, the only one who knew the truth, and subsequently hanging many more, imprisoning the remainder for six months. The Franciscans were on the side of the Jews and believed in their innocence, but their pleadings were in vain.

The paper entitled "Aaron, Son of the Devil," is chiefly remarkable for giving a facsimile of a caricature of a Jew inscribed on the margin of a Forest Roll of the county of Essex for the year 1277.



REPENTANCE TOWER AND ITS TRADITION. By George Neilson. Edinburgh: George P. Johnston. 4to., pp. 25.

This book is, in the main, a reprint of a paper read by Mr. G. Neilson before the Glasgow Archaeological Society a year or two ago. We are sorry that we have not noticed it before, as it is a very painstaking

and careful endeavour to solve a fascinating and puzzling question.

Repentance Tower, which is an almost square watch tower, standing on Trailtrow Hill, in Annandale, measuring on the ground plan 23 feet 9 inches by 21 feet 6 inches, derives its name from the word Repentance carved in raised lettering over the lintel of the door. The tower dates, it may be added, from the middle of the sixteenth century. Whence then did it derive its name, and what is the meaning of the word so mysteriously inscribed over the doorway?

It may be surmised that all manner of legends would be found to have clustered round this strangely named tower. Mr. Neilson gives them all, including what Bishop Pococke and Pennant relate regarding them, and he then carefully sifts the whole, and sets to work to discover what slight element of truth any of them may possess, that may help to unravel the mystery and tell the true story of the tower and its name. We cannot follow him in detail, but we think that he has very possibly found the true explanation in the treachery, and after repentance (it is to be hoped) of John Maxwell, who, in 1548, won a wealthy bride at the cost of fourteen of his kinsmen's lives. In him, as Mr. Neilson says, is "found a John, Lord Herries, whose early history strangely tallies with that of the traditional builder of Repentance Tower."

The subject, though primarily a local one, is full of weird fascination, and Mr. Neilson has done well to attempt to clear up the mystery. Three photographic illustrations of the tower and the inscription are added. We need only say that the book exhibits all the thoughtful care which marks Mr. Neilson's work.



THE HIGHER TEACHING OF SHAKESPEARE. By Louis H. Victory. *Elliot Stock.*

From time to time it seems impossible that anyone can be found to add anything rational or worth printing to the great heap of Shakespeariana, but Mr. Victory has undoubtedly achieved that difficult task. Dissertations upon the sources of the plots of the plays, more or less trivial emendations or debasements of the text, essays on the historic surroundings, treatises on the heroes and heroines, etc., have been multiplied *ad nauseam*, but the line followed by Mr. Victory in this brief and well-printed book has rarely been followed. It attempts, with some real success, to examine the plays from a moral and psychological standpoint, so as to estimate the "soul-wisdom" in their pages.

Setting aside matters of minor consequence, Mr. Victory has searched for, and, as he contends, has found, "the broad, unmistakable, and altogether consistent, moral and psychological basis upon which each play has been indestructibly erected." In no one of Shakespeare's plays, viewed in this light, has he been able to discover any fundamental inconsistencies. He selects fourteen plays for this treatment—namely, *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Timon of Athens*, *The Tempest*, *Othello*, *Cymbeline*, *Hamlet*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *As You Like It*, *Henry VIII.*, *Julius Caesar*, and *The Taming of the Shrew*.

The method and mode of these brief essays can be gathered from the comments on the last of these plays

The moral that Mr. Victory conceives to be enshrined in the pages of *The Taming of the Shrew* is not even the suggestion of the inferiority of woman, but the equality of the sexes. The teaching of the play is, that while shrewishness should be quelled and out-rooted, womanhood should not be degraded, but should have equality with manhood. All through the comedy Petruchio's self-imposed task is not the defending of woman, but the taming of an abnormal shrew, and then the admission of woman's equality. Katharine, in her abasement, offers to place her hands under her husband's feet in token of submission, but Petruchio will not for an instant permit this. Contrariwise, he draws her lovingly to him, saying tenderly: "Come on and kiss me, Kate." In these words and actions of Petruchio, Mr. Victory finds an epitome of the comedy's teaching, which may well be summed up in Fletcher's lines, from *The Tamer Tamed*, when he writes that men

Should not reign as tyrants o'er their wives,
Nor can the women from this precedent
Insult or triumph; it being aptly meant
To teach both sexes due equality,
And as they stand bound to love mutually.

There is also much truth in some of the reflections on *The Tempest*, where we are reminded that much of Shakespeare's success is due to his constant use of impressionism, which is the most powerful agent that the novelist or dramatist can use, for it is the only true method for the illustration of human life. Realism or Zolaism portrays all the grosser attributes of humanity, and thus, even when not exaggerating, conveys false ideas by the suppression of counterbalancing features. Others go to the opposite extreme and clothe life in a spiritualized idealism, with the result of again conveying fictitious conceptions. Impressionism, however, is the result of a carefully focussed camera: it is photographic; it comprehends all things proportionately, and in this use of impressionism William Shakespeare was perfect.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATION OF BIRRENS, A ROMAN STATION IN ANNANDALE, 1895.

This is a valuable reprint of 120 pages from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, descriptive of the important work undertaken by them in 1895 at Birrens. The general history of the place, and of the excavations, and description of the defences are undertaken by Dr. Christian; the interior buildings are described by Mr. James Barbour, an architect of Dumfries; the inscribed stones by Dr. James Macdonald; the general structure and ornamentation of the altars by Professor Baldwin Brown; and the pottery and bronze by Dr. Joseph Anderson. The finds of inscribed stones are remarkably interesting and varied. Nine of these twenty-one stones were set up in connection with the II. Cohort of Tungrians, two by the VI. Legion, one by the I. of Germans, called Nervana, one by the worshippers of Mercury, and the remainder by individuals. One of these stones gives the year A.D. 153; it is the only Roman stone yet found in North Britain that yields an exact date, and is evidence that the pretorian buildings of Birrens existed at least as early as that year. Whatever may have been the case in later times, it is clear that

Birrens was at first an advanced position, and was intended to guard the approach to the southern isthmus against the Caledonian foe.

THE CARRISFORD TABLETS. By John Wilson, M.A. *Elliot Stock.*

Mr. Wilson has hit upon a curious and somewhat original idea. The idea might have been worth something in the hands of a skilful writer of romance, who cared to take the trouble to saturate himself with the lore pertaining to the remote period of which he desired to treat. Mr. Marion Crawford, for instance, has shown us in what a splendid way a first-class writer of fiction can treat of Babylon in the times of Daniel, the prophet. The notion of this book is to describe, in the form of an autobiography, the voyages and adventures of Simran the Babylonian, specially on his mission of search to the tin mines of Albion, B.C. 1325-50. "The Carrisford Tablets" are supposed to be a set of Babylonian terra-cotta cuneiforms, 120 in number, discovered in England, and which, being deciphered, yield the story of the book. We are bound, however, to add that the story is wearisome and dull, whilst the archæology is shaky and imaginative. The book seems to us an example of wasted ingenuity; it will neither please the lovers of fiction, nor satisfy intelligent antiquaries.

We have received from Dr. Alex. H. Leadman, F.S.A., of Pocklington, a reprint of a paper contributed by him to the Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society on "Pocklington Church and Pocklington School." Dr. Leadman has a facile pen, and writes pleasantly concerning the fine old East Riding Church of the town where he lives, and the Grammar School evolved out of a chantry founded in the church by John Dowman, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and a native of Pocklington, in the sixth year of Henry VIII. (1514). The paper contains a good deal which is new, and which has not been printed before, including the long and interesting will of Archdeacon Dowman. We notice, *inter alia*, the record (p. 31) of the burning of "old wife Green" in the market-place at Pocklington as a witch in 1630. In the account of the school a picture is given (p. 54) of a small silver bell, belonging to the headmaster for the time being. It is said to be a cocking bell, but is quite as likely a racing bell. The dates on it are 1660 and 1666. On p. 50 there is an illustration of the matrix of the seal of the chantry, founded by Archdeacon Dowman, and which is still used as the seal of the Grammar School. Of course the figures are reversed on it, and this has led the writer into making a strange slip, where he states that St. Nicholas in "the right hand grasps the crosier, while the left is held up in benediction." A left-handed blessing was of old generally esteemed as the reverse of a true blessing, much like the sailor's expletive: "Bless you!—you know what I mean." We have no doubt that Dr. Leadman's paper will be very acceptable to his fellow townsmen. It is the first contribution that has been made towards the history of the town, its church, or school.

[Notices of several other books are unavoidably held over.]

Short Notes and Correspondence.

HILL OF SPAXTON.

SINCE the notes on this family were published in the *Antiquary* of June last, they have been found to need correction in various ways, and the annexed tabular pedigree may be of interest as being more exact, it is believed, than previous attempts. It is founded mainly on that printed in Nichols' *Collectanea* (i. 409) from one compiled about 1530, and on those in Sir J. Maclean's *Trigg Minor* (ii. 42), and Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall* (p. 227).^{*} The chief blemish of the two latter is the identification of Robert Hill, of Spaxton (not Spraxton) with his contemporary namesake Sir Robert Hill, of Shilston, as Judge of the Common Pleas, and last husband of Joan, the daughter and heir of Sir Otto de Bodrugan. This mistake was made by Foss in his *Lives of the Judges*, and has thus crept into the *Dictionary of National Biography*; so that it is well to point out (1) that Robert Hill, of Spaxton, died "on Sunday, on the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist," in the first year of Henry VI., i.e., on April 25, 1423, while his namesake, the judge, was acting in 1425; and (2) that Isabella Hill (Fychet) was married to Robert Hill in 1396, and was still living in 1416, being mentioned in Dame Latymer's will, while Joan de Bodrugan had married the other Robert Hill before 1408, and died about 1428.

The property of John Hill, of Spaxton, was, according to Sir J. Maclean, divided among the four heirs in 1529. The Waldegraves seem to have received the bulk of the Somerset property, and the Cloptons that in Devonshire and Cornwall. William Clopton, however, sold his share, and thus (about 1562) the Rouses, of Devonshire, had possession of Halton and Dittesham; the last of the Clopton family at Liston seems to have been Dr. Poley Clopton, who died in 1730. Robert Hussey, of Sleaford, was the second (or third) son of Sir William Hussey, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Thomas Hussey left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Stidolph, of Mickleham in Surrey, and their son, Sir Francis, was a man of some note in the first half of the seventeenth century (Manning's *Surrey*, ii., 651). George Babington, who married Helen Ellis, seems to have been the second son of Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethick, by his second wife (Katharine Ferrers); if this be so, he must afterwards have married Anne Constable, who, on his death, became the second wife of Sir Anthony Thorold. George Babington left no children.

Hill Arms.—A further question is opened by the armorial bearings of the family. Those of Hill, of Exeter, are stated to have been—Gules, a saltire vaire between four mullets argent (later, or). These were certainly borne by Robert Hill, of Spaxton, and by the Hills of Heligan; but from the quarterings under Waldegrave, in the *Norfolk Visitation* (Harleian Society), it appears that Elizabeth Cheney, and therefore no doubt her father, John Hill, of Spaxton, bore quarterly (1) *Redham*—Gules, a chevron (engrailed)

between three garbs argent; (2) *Stourton*; (3) *Hill*, of Spaxton; and (4) *Fychet*. It does not appear from the pedigree why he bore the arms of Redham, still less why he gave them the chief place. This family was a Norfolk one, taking a name from Reedham, near Yarmouth. Blomefield (xi., 252) gives their arms as—Gules, a chevron engrailed argent between three sheaves of reeds or; but there is no hint of any Somerset connection. Slightly modified (Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine between three garbs argent), they were granted (1570) to the Hills of Taunton and Poundisford, forming a link between these and the Spaxton family. In the same form they are attributed to the Hills of Hill Top, in the *Cornwall Visitation* (Harleian Society); and it is reassuring to learn from Colonel Vivian that this pedigree is not entirely a work of the imagination, though it is not Cornish, the Hill Top being at Pinley, a few miles west of Warwick. Again, in Carew's *Survey of Cornwall* (1406) we are informed that Penwarne, in Mevagissey, is "vested in Mr. Ottwell Hill as heir to his mother, who married Alan Hill, said to be of a Lancashire family. Arms: Gules, a chevron between three garbs ermine." An Alan Hill occurs in the pedigree of Hill, or Hull, of Olveston (*Gloucester Visitation*); and an Ottwell, or Ottiwell Hill, about the same time (1579-1596) was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, being described as "of Lancashire" on the register.

Most probably "Redham" is erroneous; perhaps we should read "Wellesley," for John Hill came into possession of the manors and dignities of this family. The Hills of Penwarne and Taunton may have been descended from a younger brother, and becoming his heirs male would, in 1830, claim some of his property and his arms.

Hill, of Poundisford.—This family having been mentioned, an outline of their pedigree is annexed, based on the *Somerset Visitation* of 1623, and Le Neve's *Pedigrees of the Knights* (Harleian Society), the confused account in Toulmin's *History of Taunton* (1822), and the monumental inscriptions in Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire* (iv., 445).

(1) *William Hill* 'c. 1450-1510), probably a grandson of Robert Hill, of Spaxton, settled at Taunton. He married Eleanor —, and was succeeded by his son,

(2) *Roger Hill*, of Taunton, who married Margery —, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One son, Robert, resided at Yard, or Yard House, near Taunton; a name suggestive of the manor of Yarde, in Combe Flory, held by Robert Hill, of Spaxton, one of the few properties in the long list of his possessions (*Cal. Inq. Post Mortem*, iv., 70), which may have been patrimonial. This Robert Hill, of Taunton, was twice married; one son, Hugh, is described as "of Splot," and had a son James. Another of Roger's sons, apparently the younger, was

(3) *William Hill*, of Poundisford, in Pitminster, a village to the south of Taunton. He also was twice married, and had fourteen children. One of these, Alexander, lived at Taunton, and his monument stated that he died December 14, 1613. The heir, however, was

(4) *Roger Hill*, of Poundisford. In the *Somerset Visitation* his mother is said to have been Anne, daughter of John Trowbridge, of Colyton, in Devon,

^{*} Two of these references are due to Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide*.

HILL OF EXETER, SPAXTON, AND HELIGAN.

(1) Denyse, or Dionisia (3rd husband), dau. of==SIR JOHN HILL (or HULL), knight, of Hill's Court, St.== (2) Maud, or Matilda (2nd husband), dau. of John Durborough (? Sir J. D., of Heathfield, Sidwell's, Exeter. Probably a Somersetshire family. Sir Giles Daubeny (d. c. 1386), of Barrington, near Taunton, who d. 26 Ed. III.). She mar. (? Recorder of Exeter, 1379) : King's Sergeant, 1382; of Chalfield, Wilts, Baron of Exchequer, etc, (d. c. 1386); and (3) Sir Robert Laymer, of Duntish, in Dorset; she d. April 21, 1416.

Joan (marriage settlement dated	= Sir John Mallet, of Emmore, Somerset.	(? Henry, Maurice, etc.)	Robert, of Spaxton; Sheriff of Somerset; d. April 25,	= Isabella (b. 1383; living 1416), dau. and heir of Sir Thos. Fychet, of Spaxton, near Bridgewater, and Ricarda his wife, heir of families of Ingpen, Cobham, and De Halton; holding great estates in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and manor d. April 25,	John, d. s.p. Oct. 23, 1427.	Ralph, of Hound- stone (? d. 15 Ed.IV.).	= Edith Mode (? Moody), of Glo'ster.	Elizabeth, nun at Backland Minchin, Somerset. Margaret.
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Joan = Sir John Luttrell; n.i.
John b. before 1402; d. Oct. 21 (? 14), 1434-
= Cicely, dau. of John Stourton, of Preston, near Yeovil, by his second wife (?) Joan, dau. of Wm. Banastre, of Rudstock; coheir of father and mother. She mar. (2) Sir Thos. Keryell, of Westonhanger, near Dover (exec. 1461); d. April 18, 1472.
Robert, of Half-Preston, by his 3rd wife (Alice Penny), and widow of William Daubeny (great-grandson of above Sir G. D., and father of Lord D., cr. 1486).
Elizabeth Eleanor.

John, dau. of Sir Margaret, b. 1424; Walter Rodney, and grandda. of Walter, Oct. 12, Lord Hungerford. Elizabeth = John Cheney, of Pinhoe, Giles, of Honiton = Agas, or Agatha (b. Sept. 30, 1479), dau. of Rt. Brent, near Exeter; several times and Health, b. 1469; d. April 20, Sheriff of Devon, son of Cossington, near Bridge- (ultimately sole heir). Sir Wm. Cheney (d. 1421). 1547. Margaret = Sir Hugh Luttrell. Jane = Sir Nich. Wadhiam.

Genovefa, b. Aug., 1455; d. c. 1480; mar. Sir Wm. Say (d. Dec. 4, 1529), of Sawbridgeworth, but had only one child, which died	John = Alice Stawel, of Cot hel- stone, near Taunton.	Edmund. Robert.		Cicely = Sir Wm. Courtenay. Agnes = Edward Stawel. Elinor = William Strode. Isabel = Sir John Wadham.	Robert, of Heli- gan, near Bodmin; b. July 21, 1503; d. Oct., 1578.		Six other sons and three daus., includ- ing Maud, who mar. Jo. Trevelyan. mark (exec. 1497).
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with its mother. Sir Wm. mar. (2) Elizabeth, widow of Sir T. Walgrave.	Isabel (Mabel, = Edward, 2nd son of Sir or Elizabeth); Thomas Walgrave (d. d. June 7, 1505, of Bures. Suf. 1472), brother of Sir	(1) Thomas Say, = Joan = of Liston, Essex, brother of Sir	(2) Sir Gyllan de la	Giles, b. Sept. 3, 1524.	= Littleher, of Essex.	John. Humphrey. d.s.p.	 Ten daughters.
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folk, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Fray. He d. 1506 (? 1501).	Wm. Say.	Ryvere. d. v. p.
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*John Walgrave (b. 1499 ; d. Oct. 6, 1543), ancestor of Lords Waldegrave and Radstock.	William, d. s.p., Aug. 1, 1508.	Anne (b. 1488), mar. Rt. Hussey, of Wm. Clopton, of Liston (d. 1527). 28. 1528.)	Elizabeth (b. 1490, mar. John Ellis.	Morris=Margaret Carnsew.	Robert, d. 1611.
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*Thomas Hussey,
b. 1508; d. May
31, 1559.

*William Clopton,
b. 1508; d. 1568.

*Helen (b. 1518),
mar. George
Babington.
n.l.

	Humphrey,	=	Grace, dau. of Peter Cor- riton, of Heligan in 1641).		Morris. Richard. Anthony. Giles.	Honor, mar. C. Toker. Katharine, mar. P. Toker.
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* The four claimants to the estates of John Hill, of Spaxton, after the death of Sir W. Sav. Humfrey, b. 1614. John, b. 1621.

* The four claimants to the estates of John Hill, of Spaxton, after the death of Sir W. Say.

but in the *Dorset Visitation*, Lucy, daughter of John Ryves, of Dorset. Roger Hill married Mary, daughter of John Hassard, of Lyme, and had three sons—William, Roger (of Taunton), and John (of Dorchester), and six daughters. He was followed at Poundisford by

(5) *William Hill* (living in 1623), who married Jane, daughter of John Yonge, of Cullompton, Devon, and had three sons—Roger, William, and John—and five daughters. His heir was

(6) *Roger Hill* (b. December 1, 1605; d. 1667), who became a serjeant-at-law in 1655, and Baron of the Exchequer. Le Neve says he was "a great man in the Rump Parliament, and in Oliver's time," and an account of him may be seen in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He married (1) Catherine, daughter of Giles Green, by whom he had a son, William, who died childless; and (2) Abigail, daughter of Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, Suffolk, by whom he had a son (ultimately his heir).

(7) *Sir Roger Hill*, Knight, of Denham, Bucks, who built Denham Place for himself. He was knighted by Charles II. on July 18, 1668, and served as Member of Parliament for Amersham. Sir Roger died December 29, 1729, aged 86. He married Abigail Lockey (d. August 18, 1737, aged 92), by whom he had three sons and two daughters—Hester (d. February 22, 1742, aged 72), who married Henry Probert, and Abigail (d. March 17, 1757, aged 83), who married Edward Lockey—and the property ultimately came to the heir of the latter's daughter, Abigail Lockey (d. December 4, 1753, aged 44), who had married Lewis Way, of Richmond, in Surrey. Their surviving son, Benjamin Way (d. August 22, 1800) inherited Denham, and their daughter Abigail married John Baker Holroyd, afterwards Earl of Sheffield.

So far as the present inquiry is concerned the main point of interest is the statement on Sir Roger Hill's monument in Denham Church that "he was descended from Sir John Hill of Hounston, who was knighted on the field of battle by Edward III." It is of course impossible to say that this story is wholly untrue, but it may be noted that Hounston or Houndstone (in Odcombe, near Yeovil) was granted to John Hill (and others) by Richard II. in 1390, out of the possessions of Sir John Cary, one of the judges who had recently been attainted and banished to Ireland (*Cal. Rott. Patt.*, 218). Further, the manor went, not to the elder, but the younger son of Sir John Hill, of Exeter, probably because the father thought that Robert Hill, of Spaxton, was sufficiently provided for. The first and only "Sir John Hill, of Houndstone," therefore, is Sir John Hill, of Exeter, a lawyer, not a soldier. There may have been an earlier Sir John Hill, a Somerset knight, for the judge's connections, so far as they are known, point to Somerset as his county. Prince's assertion, in his *Worthies of Devon*, that Hill's Court was "the ancient seat of the family," is probably as erroneous as his further one, that it continued in the family "for several generations" after Sir John's time. Collinson, again, says that a Sir John Hill, who died 15 Edward III., was the father of Robert Hill, of Spaxton; but, apart from the chronological impossibilities of his story, it is evident that the record of an *inquisitio post mortem* from which he quotes (iii., 196) refers to John Hill, of

Spaxton, who died in 1434. The manors he mentions (Littleton, etc.), were Fychet property.

It will be seen that the family produced few notable men. Perhaps, however, a little further inquiry will connect some other Hills with them. A Walter Hill was Archdeacon of Bath from 1342-1353; and Thomas Hill, a monk, of Douai, and Samuel Hill (d. 1716), Archdeacon of Wells, who have a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, may also belong to them.

In the last instalment of extracts from "The Account-Book of William Wray" (*Antiquary*, June, 1896), the entry, "muselbroughe feilde, 1547," clearly relates to the Battle of Pinkie, where the Protector Somerset inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Scots in 1547. Pinkie is situated close to the town of Musselburgh, in Midlothian, and the above entry raises the interesting suggestion that what is known in Scottish history as the Battle of Pinkie may have been generally known in England as the Battle of Musselburgh. A parallel case (curiously enough in the same locality) is that of the Battle of Prestonpans (1745), so styled by the Hanoverians, but known to the Jacobites, says Sir Walter Scott, as the Battle of Gladsmuir.

D. M.

In the article entitled "The Antiquary among the Pictures" published in the *Antiquary* for this month mention is made of a painting named "The Passion-Flower," in which the Virgin and Holy Child are engaged in studying the blossoms of this plant.

If the detail of the picture is meant to be historically correct, is not it a mistake to represent the passion-flower as known in Palestine at the beginning of our era?

A modern poet tells us in "The Last Song of Apollo" that

"The passion-flower in Heré's hair melts in a snowy wreath"

at the approach of the thorn-crowned, cross-bearing Christ. But surely this lovely climber, whose blossom is supposed to contain all the implements of the passion represented in miniature, is a native of the New World.

From its peculiar form, and its unusual beauty, it was soon adopted as a Christian emblem by the Spanish invaders of the Western Continent, and it continues in use, appropriately enough, as a type of the sufferings of the Redeemer. To introduce it, however, into paintings representing scenes relating to the Christian religion prior to the discovery of America is surely an error.

MABEL PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton in Lindsey,
June 2, 1896.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.